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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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UNDER THE LENS

SOCIALIST CRITICISMS OF HAP- PENINGS OF THE DAY.

Duke Chauvin's Pressing Need—"Greek Meets Greek," or "Finding His Level"—When the Poor Are Designated "Mob"—An Empire Within an Empire.

CAN there be any doubt of the ardent love of Emanuel Theodore Bernard Marie d'Albert de Luynes d'Alley Duke of Chauvins and Peleguign for the million charms of the American heiress Theodora Shonts? The Duke's London and Paris tailor and outfitter has brought suit against the Duke in the amount of \$1,345 for clothes claimed to have been made and delivered to the Duke, with \$655 for interest from 1901, the date when the alleged debt became due. Only wicked sneers will entertain any doubts concerning the sincerity of the Duke's love.

Who is "finding his level" in the chummy intercourse that the despatches from Biarritz announce has sprung up between King Edward and the American Ambassador Whitelaw Reid? Is it Edward that found his level in the pecuniary profits of the Civil War? Or is it Whitelaw who is finding his level in the "Baccarat Hero?"

"We love a square deal, but not everything so labeled" is one of the planks of the "Better Times Association." That plank is a resounding slap on the face of the Roosevelt and Posters, and the echoes of that resounding slap will roll through the hills and valleys of the land, and gather strength as it rolls.

"The mob" is the designation given by the New York capitalist papers to the angry depositors who gathered on the 27th instant at the bank of Pasquale Patti. Patti had received deposits aggregating \$150,000. He suddenly decamped, and when his safe was opened on the 27th, not a cent was found. Every scrap of valuables had disappeared. The rage of the depositors may be judged. "The mob" is the term that the capitalist press, in natural sympathy with Patti, contemptuously applied to the victims.

Capitalism, in a Republic, is an "Empire within an Empire," with the predominance resting with the inside wheel. Senator La Follette, abreast of Roosevelt as a teller of tales out of school, gives some trenchant figures on the subject. The Capitalist Empire has, he shows, "a taxing power greater than the taxing power of Congress," that is, greater than the taxing power of the outer and nominal Empire. The Capitalist Empire levies, says La Follette, "each year \$2,000,000,000, as against only \$700,000,000 levied by the Government."

Capitalist society can not take a step in any direction without it "puts its foot into it." It tries to save dividends and thus save its own neck, then rafts of men have to be laid off—that brings out the fact that capitalism rests upon the suffering of the masses. If it tries to hush the outcry against suspension of work and re-employ some men, then the fact is brought out that capitalism, which derides Socialism as paternalism, is itself the most revolting system of paternalism. Caught, either way, in its own tangle.

Among the calamities that have lately been befalling America, surely the least is not the attitude of the Negroes on Roosevelt. Foraker is no more a "friend of the Negro" than Roosevelt. What he is is a smarter player upon racial strings. The Negro workman has no surer way of strangling himself than by responding to the racial outcry. The Negro employer of Negro labor is as ruthless a class plunderer as the Roosevelt element. Let the Negro yield to the race lure, and he has contributed his mighty share towards the dislocation of the Labor Movement; let him shut his eyes to the lure, and he sets an example that will mightily consolidate the Labor Movement. The Negro workman belongs in the Socialist Labor Party and in the I. W. W.

The attention of the Postmaster General is respectfully called to the March 21 issue of J. S. Bach and Co.'s "Weekly Winans Review." The "Review"

preaches Anarchy, pure and simple. It expresses the hope that "the blessed sleep of the fairy tale," that is death, "may overtake every Legislature in the land." In these days, when the Postmaster General is in war paint against Anarchistic publications, it is to be hoped he will refuse mail facilities to the Wall Street Anarchist "Review."

Should the unlikely happen and Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota be the Democratic nominee for President, the gentleman has furnished himself with a matchless platform. Being asked as to his attitude on the Trusts, the Governor said: "As is generally known from my many public utterances on this very question, I have no sympathy with so-called predatory interests." This language will enable the Governor, as Presidential candidate, to pronounce Trusts, in one place, "predatory interests," and in another "so-called," that is wrongly called, predatory interests. Johnson is an ideal capitalist candidate, but he did not learn this duplicity from the straight-forward hammer Thor of his Norse mythology.

"Socialism reduces everything to a material basis," complains one set of Moneybags' defenders. "Socialism will destroy the incentive to pecuniary gain," bawls out another set. And between the two our Moneybags imagines his champions are demolishing that dread spectre—Socialism.

"Work in Carnegie's mouth must have a chameleon sort of meaning. His motto is well known and pronounced very 'clever'—'If you want to get rich, get others to work for you.' And now, talking on March 27th to the graduates of the Pratt Institute, the identical Carnegie says: 'Work, and you'll win.' 'Work,' in this second motto, must be the first word of the capitalist motto: 'Work others.'"

Sorry is the spectacle presented just now by those "prominent" Socialists whom the newspapers are quoting as saying, "We Socialists do not believe in violence and are against it all the time." A Socialist who knows his book will not be put on the defensive thus at the present hour. He will rather uphold the dignity of Socialism and tell his accusers to "make good" their insinuations. He will refer any smart newspaper scribes to point out the passages in Socialist literature justifying the questions put by them. In other words, the Socialist will put the other fellow on the defensive. The fact is that most of those "interviewers" are not sincere in putting such insulting questions and should receive scant courtesy.

To the throng of people, who were so roughly handled and browbeaten by a brutal gang of policemen on the occasion of the Gershum memorial celebration at Grand Central Palace on Sunday the 22nd instant, it can have been no surprise to learn from the press of the very next morning that one of the greatest shake-ups in the history of the Police Department has just taken place. Inspectors, captains and patrolmen galore were caught in a trap showing them to have been in league with gambling houses. What else but bitterness can such uniformed reprobates entertain for a crowd that thronged to do honor to the memory of Gershum, one of the foremost battlers for the Rights of Man in this generation!

The last of the series of bogus cases instituted against the Socialist Labor Party came up in the City Court this week and resulted in a moral defeat for the plaintiffs. A couple of weeks ago the bogus Lighbourn case was finally knocked out in the Appellate Court. Last week's attempt was that of one Emanuel Siff to saddle on the Party an alleged debt for \$600. The jury disagreed, 9 being against, and only 3 for Siff. It was a refreshing experience to notice at this trial that the judge, Edward F. O'Dwyer, did not allow his private views on Socialism to be played upon by the plaintiff to the injury of his judicial rectitude. A refreshing sight, indeed, in these days.

"Wheels within wheels" should be the title of the address of the Rev. George A. Cooke in Boston in the course of which he said: "Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University has done well for John D. Rockefeller, and deserves \$30,000,000 for his defense of the Standard Oil magnate. But it was Archibald, the pastor of Day who got him his place at Syracuse and gave him his opportunity. Therefore Archibald deserves at least \$10,000,000 more than Day."

TO THE PROLETARIAT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

[The below address to the Working Class of America, in particular, and the international proletariat, in general, was unanimously adopted by the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, at its regular session, March 25, and submitted to the National Executive Committee for final action.]

To the Working Class of America—Greeting:

The conditions that capitalist society presents to-day in the United States shout "Unity!" in thunder notes into the ear of everyone who, whatever the special route that his lights suggest to reach the Socialist Republic, aims at that goal, aims at the overthrow of the capitalist system of wage slavery, aims at putting an end to the intolerable state of things which, under the forms of democracy, is grinding down our people to the status of East Indian ryots.

At all great epochs in the history of mankind, men pursuing lofty ideals have been found to differ strongly, even bitterly upon methods. Shades of opinion, it has been noted at such epochs, frequently clash with greater vehemence than opposing ones. Nevertheless, a time comes, a time has ever come, when pressure from without, the pressure produced by the overflowing measure of Ruling Class iniquities, silences the clash among those who should be united, and by so driving them together, multiplies their strength to triumph-pitch. It multiplies their strength in that, what in the clash of opinions seemed irreconcilable antagonisms of principle, are discovered to be, though different, yet converging and supplementary forces, none of which alone, but all of which combined, constitute the whole. This work of "setting the bones," so to speak, of a Revolutionary Movement, is not the least of the missions that a Ruling Class, rotten-ripe for overthrow, is providentially clothed with. The Capitalist Class in America has in these recent months fulfilled its part of that mission:

It has attested its economic and sociologic bankruptcy by hurling the country into a financial and industrial panic unparalleled in the annals of capitalist "progress";

It has brought home to the people the fact of its inherent criminality—its own bull-in-a-china-shop President having blown the trumpet blast: "The law shall be enforced against all offenders," the declaration awakened, instead of applause, a howl of rage from all sections of the Capitalist Class as "a threat against their interests";

It is exhibiting its intellectual bankruptcy by the proposition of a series of quack nostrums that sound and look like propositions to apply a mustard-plaster to a wooden leg with the expectation of raising blisters;

Finally, it is exhibiting its inherent despotic nature by high-handed measures to repress free speech, free assemblage and free press, and its agents have even steeped their hands in murder with the view to raise "Anarchist" scares, and thus find a pretext to gag public opinion, paralyze legitimate public action, and terrorize the Working Class into submission.

"CIVIC VIRTUE" OF BUSINESS MEN OF KENOSHA, WIS., EXPOSED.

Naturalization Laws Disregarded in Attempt to Win out at Polls—The A. F. of L. Leaves Unskilled Labor Unorganized—The Socialist Labor Party the Only One to Carry Message of Industrialism.

Kenosha, Wis., March 24.—The manner in which the employing and business class here are setting at naught the laws of this own beloved land of theirs is of more than passing interest. They only recognize those laws when in their interest to do so, and trample upon them when they stand in the way.

Kenosha, Wis., is the first city north of Chicago in this State. It is quite an important manufacturing city. It has a population of about 30,000 and is on Lake Michigan. Here you can find the largest leather tannery in the world. Here there is a very large brass bed

Such were the conditions that faced the Socialist Labor Party when its National Executive Committee met in semi-annual session on January 5 of this year. For the previous nine years the political field of Socialism has been riven in twain. The feud between the two parties—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party—was intense, as such feuds usually are. Was the feud necessary for general clarification? Was it unnecessary? Did it work good? Did it work evil? Let that be decided by history. However that may be, the new conditions created a decidedly new duty. However beneficial the previous clash of views may have been, thenceforth only evil could come therefrom. In the general turmoil and confusion that shipwrecked capitalist society throw the country into, the continuance of two warring political parties of Socialism could only add to the general confusion; it could only puzzle and disconcert the already sufficiently puzzled and disconcerted proletariat of the land; it could only contribute to the sense of helplessness that it is the policy of the Ruling Class to plunge the proletariat into, and of which deeds of blind rage only are born. Such conditions ordered "Unity!"

The Socialist Labor Party obeyed the order. It stood on no forms of etiquette. It shut its eyes and ears to all considerations but one—the imperative interests of the proletariat. Edward Vaillant, as great in deed as in thought; the Franklin of the Movement in France; philosopher, statesman and humanitarian, and one of the few survivors of the heroic Paris Commune—the venerable Edward Vaillant, the successful attempt of three years ago to unify the warring Socialist factions of France being for a moment endangered—said: "Je défendais mon point de vue, mais dès que je sentais l'unité en danger, il n'y avait pas de couleuvres et de crapauds que je ne fusse prêt à avaler. Je voulais l'unité avec passion, je la voulais avec rage." "I upheld my views, but the instant I saw unity in danger, there were no snakes nor loathsome things that I was not ready to gulp down. I wanted unity with passion; I wanted it with rage."

The spirit of the interests of the proletariat that breathed through the noble words of Vaillant was the spirit that moved the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. During the feud of the two American parties bitter personal animosities had been engendered. But physical catastrophes have been known to quench deepest hatreds, and to cause otherwise implacable enemies to shake hands as brothers. Conditions in America are now incomparably more dire than they were in France three years ago. Indeed, it may be said the American proletariat is in mourning. Sorrow chastens anger. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party gulped down all resentment. It issued to the National Committee of the Socialist party the subjoined invitation to unite. No conditions were stipulated except the general principles of the International Congress—free speech, free press, and proportional representation.

By a two-thirds' majority the National Committee of the Socialist party spurned the proffered hand; it took upon itself the responsibility of continuing Socialist disunity. Without consulting the rank and file of their party, fearing, in fact, to do so and ascertain their party's wishes by a general vote, they declined the Socialist Labor Party invitation. They did worse. Assuming the arrogant language of the capitalist employer, after breaking a strike, they presumed to say to the Socialist Labor Party membership: "We shall not recognize you as a body, you may come in singly, as individuals."

Proletariat of America—Whether you are affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party or with the Socialist party, or, your eyes having been opened by the recent rush of events on the industrial field, you are loosening your old party moorings and seeking to rally around the political banner of our own class—to you we say: The Party that, for the sake of ending Socialist disunity at this critical period of the country's history, could cast aside all remembrance of the calumnies heaped upon it by the business interests that dominate the Socialist party—the Party that was capable of such an act of abnegation—that Party will be found equal to the task now clearly marked out for it. The Socialist Labor Party will re-unfold its spotless banner in this year's campaign; it will conduct the fight against "the field" with all the more intenseness and tenacity, seeing that now there can be no doubt that every blow it will give will fall upon the head of Labor's foe, will fall upon the head of either the outspoken exploiters, or upon a clique of masked riders of the proletariat, whose Cause is not the unification of Labor for Labor's enfranchisement, but their own petty self and promotion. The political party that can tolerate such autocratic rule as the yoke imposed by the National Committee of the Socialist party upon its organization is neither fit to overthrow capitalist despotism, nor deserving of the support of a class conscious proletariat, or of any right-thinking man.

Proletariat of the world—to you whose International Congress ordered Socialist unity in all other countries, to you we say: Wonder not at the slight regard vouchsafed the International Congress by the so-called Socialist party of this land. The party that can insult its own rank and file as the Socialist party has done, and can entertain such light regard for the interests of the American proletariat—from such a party international solidarity can not be expected. Its Socialism is a caricature, and an article for private malice and private speculation in troubled waters. True to its duty, the Socialist Labor Party will stand, unflinching and unbending.

To the proletariat abroad and at home—The Socialist Labor Party, free now and absolved of all responsibility for Socialist disunity in America, will pursue untrifled the only course left open to encompass Unity—war upon all political parties and organizations that directly or indirectly impair the integrity of Labor, and it confidently relies upon your support.

Proletariat of America—Whether you are affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party or with the Socialist party, or, your eyes having been opened by the recent rush of events on the industrial field, you are loosening your old party moorings and seeking to rally around the political banner of our own class—to you we say: The Party that, for the sake of ending Socialist disunity at this critical period of the country's history, could cast aside all remembrance of the calumnies heaped upon it by the business interests that dominate the Socialist party—the Party that was capable of such an act of abnegation—that Party will be found equal to the task now clearly marked out for it. The Socialist Labor Party will re-unfold its spotless banner in this year's campaign; it will conduct the fight against "the field" with all the more intenseness and tenacity, seeing that now there can be no doubt that every blow it will give will fall upon the head of Labor's foe, will fall upon the head of either the outspoken exploiters, or upon a clique of masked riders of the proletariat, whose Cause is not the unification of Labor for Labor's enfranchisement, but their own petty self and promotion. The political party that can tolerate such autocratic rule as the yoke imposed by the National Committee of the Socialist party upon its organization is neither fit to overthrow capitalist despotism, nor deserving of the support of a class conscious proletariat, or of any right-thinking man.

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FATAL ADMISSION

MADE BY MILWAUKEE UNIONS OF BREWERY WORKERS.

Oppose Holding of Conventions of Their Organization, Because They Have Only Factional Fights and Do Not Improve Social Conditions of Labor—Issue Circular Containing Damaging Admissions—Their Industrialism Bared.

Cincinnati, O., March 27.—The Brewery Workers are voting upon a motion to do away with holding of regular conventions unless called for by one eighth of all locals and carried by a general vote. This motion was made by local unions of Milwaukee and has received the endorsement of forty-eight locals throughout the country.

The most remarkable feature of this matter is the reasons given in the circular. It is said that in the past the results of various conventions have been zero, and hardly anything ever was done

for the membership. This is certainly a damaging admission for those men to make, but they might as well let the facts out if they desire to organize for success and leave failures behind.

The circular states that the various conventions had been divided into various factions, which fought most bitterly, producing instead of harmony, only disputes and wranglings. The attention of the rank and file is called to the large expenditure of money involved, \$40,000, and they are asked to consider whether the proposed convention can do anything to shorten the hours of labor of the members or to increase their wages.

Following are some of the questions asked. What good have the conventions done in the past for the membership? Has the social condition of the brewery workers been improved by them?

These questions are answered thus: "Nothing from all of them! Most of the time was wasted in personal animosities. When the convention was over, everything remained as before. The single result was that certain favored members had a pleasure trip at the expense of their fellow members, which cost the International Union and the individual unions in the neighborhood of \$40,000."

"The result of the next convention will be same."

What is behind this move is not known. The Milwaukee unions have at the same time endorsed the idea of sending four delegates yearly to the American Federation of Labor conventions, where there is no more harmony and little result for the social improvement of labor produced than at their own gathering.

The fact that the Brewery Workers' conventions are tangled up by factional wrangles is a commentary upon the industrialism existing in their organization. It reveals the same old struggle of the fight for jobs that is well known exist in the craft union organization, and which only organization by crafts promotes. There is only one kind of Industrialism and that is the spirit and kind advanced by the Industrial Workers of the World. All others are only a guise to mislead workmen.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Government Using Force to Prevent Its Spread—Herveism Also Growing.

Tokio, Japan, March 12.—The National Diet has after a bitter fight, passed the bill increasing the consumption tax, by a large majority.

The burdens of the people have been steadily growing; the excessive armament has increased the taxes heavily. The constant increase of taxes is causing great uneasiness and mistrust of the Diet throughout the country. The peasants and workmen seem to have become spiritless from the long-continued oppression, and for the most part do not dare to raise their voices in objection.

At the same time, the propaganda of Socialism and of Herveism (anti-militarism and anti-patriotism) is meeting ever greater response. The government, therefore, is beginning to be fearful, and has started to prohibit Socialist speeches and lectures, and has already dissolved several Socialist meetings. In one place the subscribers and agents of the Socialist semi-monthly "Heimin Shimbun" were called on by the police to cease receiving the paper.

Three Socialists arrested at a meeting in Osaka were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and three others to a month. The party members charged by the public prosecutor as agitators in the Ashio mine disturbance, have been set free.

SOCIALIST SPEAKER FINED.

Los Angeles Courts Above United States Constitution.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 27.—The jury hearing the case of G. W. Woodbey, Socialist, arrested for speaking for Socialism at a street meeting, brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge imposed a fine of \$25 which was paid, but the case will be appealed to a higher court.

The Los Angeles Times shows its reckless disregard for the laws of the land in reporting this case. It seeks to belittle our demanding the recognition of the U. S. Constitution by referring slightly to us as "howling for constitutional rights." The "howl" no doubt is unpleasant to Gen'l Otis's Times, a man who expressly carried that same constitution to the Philippines. But it is well known where the capitalists consign that document when it happens to stand in their way. It gets thrown to the flames regularly at such times.

BOMBS THROWN

BY WHOM?

ONE IN NEW YORK; THE OTHER IN TELLURIDE.

One Man Killed and Alleged Thrower Badly Injured—Brutality of Police Failed to Provoke Riot—Authorities Trying Hard to Make out a Case but Signally Fail—Bulkeley Wells Also Gets "Blown Up," But Not Hurt.

What was to have been a mass meeting of unemployed working people at Union Square last Saturday afternoon ended in a mysterious bomb explosion. Two men have been reported killed as the result; and a policeman who was alongside of the alleged bomb-thrower was "blown against a tree." The affair occurred at Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue.

Long before the time that the meeting was scheduled to start, 2 o'clock, over 300 policemen, afoot and on horseback, were drawn up around the entire square. They had received orders not to allow any meeting to be held, and allowed no one near the cottage where the speakers usually hold forth. Between 25,000 and 30,000 people had come to attend the demonstration and had crowded around on all sides of the park. They were not allowed to congregate, but were kept on the move. Finally the police decided to clear the thoroughfares and the crowds were charged by the mounted officers. Everyone was pushed into the side streets and at 2:30 o'clock no one was allowed to enter any blocks bounding the park.

There was much charging and clubbing of heads by the mounted police and no one was spared. The brutality was carried out to such an extent that many people thought the officers were trying to provoke a riot. Several times people marching struck up the air, the Marseillaise, but it was not generally taken up.

After 3 o'clock some persons were allowed to enter the park again. There was one group which had been left near the fountain undisturbed when the square was first cleared. From this group the bomb is said to have come.

The question is pertinent: Who threw that bomb?

After the explosion everyone rushed from the spot and were again beaten and clubbed in their efforts to get away.

Selig Cohen, who was badly hurt by the bomb, and whom the Police are trying to make out threw it, lay all day in Bellevue Hospital, his hand blown off and his eyesight destroyed, but he will probably recover. He is twenty-two years old, and lived at 82 Beaver street, Brooklyn. He is described by his sisters, Celia and Sarah, whom Police Inspector McCaffery put through a sweating process Sunday, as being deeply studious, and in his old home of Bialystok, Russia, of a religious turn of mind. Everything possible is now being done to put into his mouth confessions of guilt of having thrown the infernal machine, but so far without success. At a late hour last night, the hospital attendants assert, the policemen on watch over him had got nothing out of him.

Cohen, who also took his mother's name of Silberstein when his father died four years ago, has been ill and out of work for over three months. He was attending night school, and being treated by a Brooklyn physician for rheumatism of the heart. A raid was made on his room Sunday and the police claim to have found three letters in Jewish from Alexander Berkman, which they rushed off to have translated. The case with which letters can be "found"—as was illustrated by the ease with which knives and revolvers and others arsenal furnishings were found on the weaponless Averbuch in Chicago after his murder by Police Chief—is well known and little credence will be given to the letters, even if they are "translated" into some blood and thunder yarn.

A translation of these letters was to have been given out from Police Headquarters Sunday night. At mid-

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(Continued on page 6.)

FOR FREE SPEECH

OAKLAND, CAL., S. L. P., MAKING
A TEST CASE.

National Organizer Gilhaus Speaks on
Streets in Defiance of Unconstitutional
Ordinance, and Is Arrested—Case
Carried to Higher Court Immediately.

Oakland, Cal., March 12.—The campaign for Free Speech has been started by the Socialist Labor Party of the city of Oakland also. In this city the Party has been subject to the grossest discrimination imaginable.

An ordinance exists that prohibits street meetings within the fire limits of the city, except by permit signed by the Chief of Police and the Mayor. Since the S. L. P. organized here three years ago we have several times asked for a permit to speak, but have regularly been refused. The I. W. W. has also been daily refused a permit. In the meantime street meetings galore were held on the streets of Oakland. A number of religious organizations held forth, some every night, and others several nights a week each. The other night we counted four different meetings of the Salvation Army in the very heart of the city. A number of medicine men and other fakirs would hold forth from time to time and tell their tales and vend their wares.

The Socialist Party held a permit from away back. About two years ago it was revoked by the Mayor. They put up a desperate fight; some 15 to 20 men were arrested at various times. The city was blocked with jury trials; the court got tired of the fight; the Mayor gave in, and the S. P. got their permit back. But speech was no freer in Oakland after than before that fight, because when the S. L. P. through its organizer, asked for a permit shortly after, he was refused as before and ever after.

All this we bore with real S. L. P. patience and bided our time. Our time came. We were ready, and the workers are ready and eager to listen to us. At the meeting Sunday, March 1, it was decided to test the city ordinance as against the constitution of the United States. August Gilhaus, being here, was selected to make the fight. Austin Lewis, who has made frequent fights of this kind, was engaged to take charge of the cases and by his counsel the plan of campaign was determined upon.

First, our committee went again to the City Hall and asked for a permit. The Chief of Police said: "Certainly, you can have a permit, you are a political party, are you not? Very well, call to-morrow and get it. The Mayor will have to sign it." Upon the to-morrow the committee was told the Mayor would grant us no permit. The committee there told the Chief that we would hold a meeting anyhow, as we had been refused often enough, and intended to make a test case of it. The Chief notified his captain then and there to "watch out for it."

On Monday evening, March 9th, we assembled at 9th St. and Broadway, and at about 8 o'clock Gilhaus started to speak without any preliminaries. A good crowd gathered at once and it kept on increasing rapidly. Gilhaus scored point after point on Socialism and Industrial Unionism and the crowd was deeply interested, and remarks of approval were heard from all sides. He kept on talking for about three quarters of an hour, and we were commencing to forget all about ordinances and the powers that be when suddenly an officer stood in the midst of the crowd demanding if Gilhaus had a permit. Gilhaus said he had been refused one and meant to speak without it to test the law. "You cannot do it," said the policeman, "as I tell you, quit speaking or I will arrest you." The remarks that greeted him from the crowd were all but complimentary.

"You have to arrest me," said Gilhaus "or I will continue to speak," and was roundly cheered for the remark.

He started in again and, of course, was promptly nabbed. The two walked off, very comfortably together. The crowd urged others to take the stand, but that was not our plan. One arrest is as good as a dozen to test the constitutionality of a law that can be used with such outrageous discrimination. Olive M. Johnson spoke for a few minutes and explained the matter, saying we had come out expecting to be arrested, as we had been refused a permit; that we meant to carry the matter to the very highest court and find out if the charter and the Mayor of the city of Oakland were higher than the constitution of the United States. The S. L. P. men then canvassed the crowd with the literature and left, in order to make further provisions.

The next day we learned that the crowd remained in heated discussion. Soon came the officer again, expecting, no doubt, another speaker there. A young man standing on the curb said:

"Look out, here comes the cop and you will be arrested." The officer pushed his way roughly into the crowd and the young man said: "The way you act one might think we are in Russia." That settled it. He was promptly arrested. He put up his own bail and the next day his case was dismissed.

In the meantime Gilhaus sat nicely in the dungeon under the Oakland City Hall. No one came to bail him out and, no doubt, the police officers thought they had an easy crowd to deal with that time. The next morning he was taken up into court. No lawyer was there. He pleaded "Not guilty," was asked if he wanted a judge or jury trial and answered that it was immaterial to him. His case was set for the next day at 10 a. m. and he was led back to jail, and some sympathizers that had appeared were very much excited that no one bailed him out.

As soon as possible, however, a writ of habeas corpus was gotten for him on the ground that he had been taken without warrant of arrest and without probable or any cause, and he was released on habeas corpus bail.

To-day, accordingly, he had to appear in the Superior Court instead, and the police court was passed over altogether. His hearing was set for next Wednesday, March 18th, and the argument will be upon the writ.

If the case is lost it will be appealed at once, and so on until we reach the highest court.

We will be heard from again.

Olive M. Johnson.

GIVE HIM A PAPER

In This Spring of Workingman's Discontent.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—It was Tenneyson who said:

"In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

In this particular Spring, however, the average young man's fancy turns not to thoughts of love, but, judging from his expression, mournfully directs his thoughts to a job, and a square meal. The unemployed problem still looms up gigantic on the horizon of the industrial sea. Not poetic fancies, but cold, realistic thoughts on how to put food in his stomach, clothes on his back, and how to meet his rent, is the occupation of the young man now-a-days.

The writer spent a few days in Youngstown and Canton, Ohio, last week and found conditions the same as in the big centres of industry. In the former city especially, things looked pretty blue. Thousands walking on their uppers and empty of stomach are waiting like Wilkins Micawber for something to turn up. A few thousand dollars, some eight or ten, were set aside to provide work for the unemployed; about a dollar apiece, as E. R. Markley remarked sarcastically at a Council meeting. It is the old, old story. Present society cannot solve the problem. That the American workingman would so tamely go through this panic after the one of 1893, puzzles the average Socialist, though. It were time, it seems to me, that he would perceive the futility of depending upon the present order of society for a living for himself and little ones.

Most of the idle workers seem disposed to thrust their hands in their empty pockets and resign themselves to the inevitable, or what appears as such to them. The Socialists in Youngstown and Canton are, with more or less success, doing all they can to arouse the idle worker from his despondency. They are handicapped, of course, by the fact that the idle men have no funds, hence cannot subscribe to our party organ, a few months' reading of which would do wonders towards galvanizing them into action. Copies of The People in Canton are being given out and read eagerly. Comrades elsewhere ought to save their papers and give them into the hands of the idle. When a man gets a job he will in most cases subscribe.

While things on the whole do not look rosy, I believe both Youngstown and Canton can be organized. It will require effort, but we must be prepared to do or die. There is nothing else for us.

B. R.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

For lack of space many good things that appear in The Daily People cannot appear in The Weekly People. Every reader of The Weekly People who would be posted up to date should take The Daily People. Send fifty cents for a six weeks' trial subscription, or better yet, make it a dollar and get The Daily People for three months. We are sure that you will not regret the expenditure. Send in your order at once.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

UNITY QUESTION

DULUTH SOCIALISTS DISCUSS TYR-
ANNY OF S. P. BOSSES.

Incidentally Tom Johnsonism and Equivocation Concerning Political Action, or "Veiled Dynamitism" Shown up in Their True Colors as Enemies of the Workingman's Movement—Splendid Field Ready for S. L. P.

Duluth, Minn., March 23.—A few words from this out-of-the-way part of the land may not be amiss.

Peter Witte, Tom Johnson's city clerk of Cleveland, spoke here last night. In the afternoon he appeared before the Question Club and made a short speech. Incidentally, he "balled out," to use a local expression, Mr. Kaplan of the S. P., by making an attack on Socialism. He demanded to know "just how" under Socialism, the product would be divided to give each one exactly the value of his product. This was a poser for Mr. Kaplan. J. A. Jones, of the I. W. W., arose in the back of the hall and came to his rescue. He explained how under the present capitalist system the value of each worker's labor is determined by the card system.

Peter, the wit, was nonplussed, and hedged by announcing that he was to speak in the evening and invited all to attend and hear about Tom Johnson's administration in Cleveland. Jones asked him if there would be questions and discussion, to which he replied yes. Peter was there in the evening and talked for over an hour of the glories of the Johnson administration; we were there also, but questions and discussion? Nay, nay—not for Peter. They saw a couple of Socialists in the back of the hall, and after casting uneasy glances at them the chairman evidently decided that the best course was to adjourn, which was done.

Thence we went to a meeting of the Finnish Socialists. Such a contrast! The hall, a large one, was absolutely packed. Speaker after speaker ascended the platform. They spoke in Finnish and the audience listened closely. And such an audience! Working people, strong, sturdy, self-reliant, intelligent—a striking contrast to the poverty of thought and intellectual bankruptcy of the middle class bunch which we had just quitted. Here was no throttling of discussion, no fear of questions.

Thomas Flynn was called upon. He disclaimed any authority to talk for the Socialist Labor Party, stating that he was but one of the rank and file. He outlined briefly the position of the Socialist Labor Party on the industrial union question, the party press, and the discipline of the organization; spoke of the Stuttgart congress and its work, and of the unity proposition that had been made by the Socialist Labor Party to the Socialist party, on the basis laid down by the international congress; how the proposition had been received by the powers that be in the Socialist party, and how they had turned it down without consulting the rank and file. Flynn thereupon disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Socialist Labor Party for the present division of the American Socialist movement and declared that the responsibility was now up to the Socialist party—that they had refused up to date, to submit the question to a referendum, to a vote of the rank and file.

An attractive young lady then interpreted Flynn's remarks to the audience from stenographic notes, and she in turn was followed by an intelligent-looking man, who took the opposite stand. He is a professor of political economy in a Finnish college. It was said that he based his argument mainly on B. H. Williams' little speech as published in the Industrial Bulletin of March 14. He seemed possessed of the idea, gathered from the above, that the S. L. P. is fighting to control the I. W. W. The professor is said to be a physical forist, having participated in the revolt in Finland, when a price was set on his head. Flynn declared that he was not desirous of assisting in putting a price on the worthy professor's head in this country, neither was he desirous of taking a course of action which should result in a price on his own or that of any other member of the working class; that therefore he was still a stickler for political as well as economic action.

I have great respect for B. H. Williams, but I think that the publication of that speech was ill-advised and unwise, gives encouragement to the Anarchistic element, and, in fact, produces an effect exactly the opposite of what was meant, and has done incalculable harm to the cause of industrial unionism.

I think there is a great field here for the Socialist Labor Party, if the members will be up and doing. Your correspondent would like to help to defeat the prophecy of an early death for the Socialist Labor Party, made by the worthy Finnish professor, whom Jones told laughingly, "You can't kill that bunch. You'll find them fighting for Socialism if the contest lasts a thousand years."

Thomas Flynn.

DENVER MACHINISTS

ARE LED AND FED BY PURE AND
SIMPLE ROT.

Mr. Warton, "Big Gun," Reels off the Usual Simple Simon Nursery Tales—Pitting Pennies Against Dollars and Expect to Defeat Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Denver, Colo., March 24.—The machinists and boilermakers employed in the Denver & Rio Grande shops have, since going on strike, been standing idly by and looking idly upon the situation. They are going to wallopp the big corporation with their few saved up pennies. When the smoke blows over everyone will see the railroad officials down upon their knees in utter abjection begging the "united we standers," craft unionists for any terms.

The trade union officials are already demonstrating what "organization" can do for labor. A. O. Warton, a big gun in the "yunyun," has led off in the demonstration. He got off the following lament:

"Our experiences with Mr. Gould prove that he is fair to his employees when he is properly approached. This strike was caused by a hoard of directors in New York, perhaps unknown to Mr. Gould. I am inclined to believe that a general strike will be avoided when he learns the circumstances."

This is the kind of nursery tale that these "smart" leaders give to the rank and file and such talk is labelled bright, intelligent, etc. As long as such ignoramus are in control of labor movements and cannot give men anything worthy of the serious consideration of men, the labor strikes will prove worse than useless; they will prove discouraging.

The railroad company last Thursday brought in 119 strike breakers. Of this number thirty-seven agreed to go to work. The reports have gone out that a large shipment of men will come on from Philadelphia. The strike breakers are being housed in the paint shop on the Denver & Rio Grande property at Burham and fed at the expense of the company. Two wagon loads of overalls and jumpers were distributed yesterday.

The striking employees are represented by a committee which takes up a place in the public road and there coaxes the newcomers to leave the company's shops. The simplicity of these simple pure unionists is a pity to behold.

FIGHT FOR JOBS

SHOTS AND STONES FLY AROUND
IN STRUGGLE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Police Called out and Start a General
Clubbing Affray—One Man Who Was
Shot Will Not Recover—Many Receive
Severe Injuries.

Cleveland, O., March 21.—The unemployed situation in the great city on Lake Erie is growing to be something desperate. Long continued stoppage of work has reduced many to the most utter destitution. Throngs of men respond to the occasions a fierce fight for jobs broke where only a few are asked for. At one of occasions a fierce fight for jobs broke out last Wednesday at the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company on Independence road, in the southern outskirts of the city. One man was fatally injured and a number of others were seriously hurt.

Fifty men crowded around the gates of the plant seeking employment, word having gone out that additional help would be taken on March 22. A quarrel started among the men following the attempt of those in the rear to get closer to the gate, and a general fight began, the men using stones and clubs as weapons.

One man was armed with a revolver. He shot down his opponent who had struck him with a rock.

At this juncture a patrol wagon loaded with police arrived on the scene. The officers clubbed right and left. A number were found lying unconscious on the ground. Charles Wryet, one of the men who was shot, cannot recover.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LOUISVILLE I. W. W.

HOLD ROUSING MEETING TO DIS-
CUSS PANIC.

"Hard Times, Their Cause and Cure"
Treated in Way That Waked up Many
—The Outlook Brighter Than Ever
for Workingmen's United Action.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—Louisville Local No. 73, I. W. W., held this afternoon the best indoor meeting ever held since the local was organized.

The subject selected for discussion was "Hard Times, Their Cause and Cure," and for one hour and a quarter the subject received logical and careful treatment. Close attention was paid throughout, and the audience manifested its interest and sympathy by applauding the speaker's arguments and illustrations. Seventeen books and copies of the Weekly People containing "Marx on Mallock" were sold, and two subscriptions for the Weekly People obtained.

It is regrettable that so many of our members, some of them old veterans in the Movement, failed to be present at this meeting. It would have done their souls good; it would have quickened their pulse; it would have re-awakened their old-time interest and enthusiasm for the cause. The seed of revolutionary thought and act that we have been planting for so many years is beginning to take root at last. Your correspondent would say to all the old comrades here in Louisville, "Courage, comrades. The outlook grows brighter. We can get a hearing now. There are thousands here in this staid, old Southern city either permanently out of employment or working on short time. They do not understand what hit 'em and why they were hit so hard. It's our duty to explain to them what hurts them; and they are more willing to give us a hearing now than they ever were before."

The I. W. W. expects and has a right to expect every man to do his duty. Some of us have "rested" long enough. There were several Socialist party men at this meeting; and it certainly is encouraging when we get even Socialist party men interested in bona fide unionism and Socialism that he had ever heard." He had only the other Monday night listened to Arthur Morrow Lewis of Chicago; and he had heard all the lectures by the Rev. F. G. Strickland during the winter at Odd Fellows' Temple under the auspices of the local Socialist party.

J. H. A.

HARTFORD ITEMS.

S. L. P. Held Commune Celebration—
Organizes Ladies Socialist Society—
Puts Up Municipal Ticket.

Hartford, Conn., March 24.—The Paris Commune celebration, arranged by Section Hartford, came off as per schedule. On March 21, S. L. P. Hall was well filled when Frank Bohn of New York dwelt upon the conditions which brought about the Commune, the heroic struggle of the working class, and the lesson it had left behind for the working class of the world. The discourse was attentively listened to by all present and apparently very much appreciated.

The following Sunday afternoon was "Ladies' Day."

Frank Bohn spoke again and dwelt mainly on the woman's question in its various aspects, with the purpose in view to organize a club of Socialist Women of Hartford, Conn.

This purpose was realized, inasmuch as ten women enrolled their names to become members of said club. Temporary officers were elected, and it was decided to hold another meeting next Sunday at the same place, in order to perfect the organization and to take in more members, for several ladies had sent in word that they were willing to join but were unavoidably absent.

Thus a start in a new direction has been made, and gives promise of success.

On the first Tuesday in April we will have our city election. Accordingly politics is rampant just now in the ranks of the old parties. The present city administration is in the hands of the Republicans. What makes the campaign somewhat interesting is the fact that our former Democratic "Labor" Mayor has again secured the nomination of the Democratic party. He also was running against the present incumbent, but was defeated. How the coming election will turn out has a good many people guessing.

This, however, is only of passing interest to Socialists, who know too well that whichever side wins the working class will be the loser.

Section Hartford has therefore pursued its old course and has placed a

TO WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS

The Socialist Labor Party has undertaken a task of gigantic proportions in spreading the gospel of Socialism among the workers of the country. For many years we have carried on the publication of our papers and literature. Of the seed that has been sowed much has fallen upon good ground, had it not the work could not have been carried on. The fearless and uncompromising position which the Party has taken has been justified in the past, is being justified now, and will be justified much more in the future. The successes that are yet to come depend upon what is done now. Depend upon you. The Movement asks for no favors from those opposed to the emancipation of the working class but it does ask for the support of the workers themselves.

At this time when, if ever, the propaganda of the Movement should and could be extended, we ask the co-operation of every reader in extending the circulation of the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. With the Weekly People in the hands of the working class that class cannot help but become more and more fit to take up intelligently the battle for its own emancipation.

If you are not a subscriber of The Daily People send fifty cents for a six weeks trial subscription. Get your friends to do likewise. If we fail to interest them and keep them on the list the fault will be ours. Give us the opportunity to show what we can do.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street, General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room, 6534 Washington St. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd St. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

ticked off its own in the field in part as follows:

Mayor—Charles F. Roberts.
Treasurer—August A. Rein.
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City Marshal—Jacob Brewer.
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Registrar of Voters—Frank Knotek.

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N. Y. STATE S. L. P. CONVENTION

THE CONVENTION EMPHATICALLY GOES ON RECORD AS A POLITICAL PARTY—ADOPTS THE PROCLAMATION DRAFTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO THE WORKING CLASS OF THE LAND—NOMINATES A FULL STATE TICKET—SUSTAINS THE EDITOR OF THE PEOPLE IN FURNISHING THE PARTY'S INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE "OTHER SIDE" DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE PEOPLE.

Convention called to order by State Secretary Olpp. Hammer elected temporary chairman Olpp temporary secretary.

Committee on Credentials—Hanson, Hunter and Jacobson. Rescess for Committee on Credentials to do its work.

Committee reports—From Section New York: Daniel De Leon, James Hunter, Lazarus Abelson, Frank Bohn, and Julius Hammer—the 5 delegates entitled to seats.

From Section Kings—Jas. Hanson and Jacob Loran—the 2 delegates entitled to seats.

From Section Westchester—Frank Pearson—the 1 delegate entitled to a seat.

From Section Erie—Peter Jacobson—the 1 delegate entitled to a seat.

From Section Monroe—M. J. Schreiber—the 1 delegate entitled to a seat.

From Section Rensselaer—Henry Kuhn—the 1 delegate entitled to a seat.

From Section Schenectady—Henry Kuhn—the 1 delegate entitled to a seat.

Committee recommends the seating of the delegates.

Henry Kuhn objected to Bohn, on the ground of an autograph letter of Bohn's that Kuhn submitted to the convention Report of Committee accepted and the convention organized with the delegates against whom no objection is raised.

Henry Kuhn then moved:

"Whereas, An autograph letter to the National Executive member for the State of New York, from Frank Bohn, was submitted to this State Convention, in which he suggests that the Party 'withdraw from the political arena' and in which he says 'we are not a party, why try to keep up the delusion.'"

Whereas, Frank Bohn was elected a delegate to this convention, which DOES believe that the S. L. P. is a political party, and DOES NOT believe that this opinion is a "delusion," therefore be it

Resolved, That Frank Bohn be denied a seat in this convention and that Section New York be notified of the action of this convention and of the reason therefor.

Vote taken by roll call; all the delegates voted aye.

Olpp being the first alternate, he was seated in lieu of Bohn.

It was decided that henceforth one and the same man shall not be allowed to represent more than one section.

Report of State Committee.

The recommendation of the S. E. C. to extend the area from which the members of the S. E. C. are to be taken, so as to embrace the City of New York and Westchester Co.—Carried.

The State Executive Committee was empowered to nominate the Presidential electors.

The rest of the ticket nominated is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR:
Leander Armstrong, of Erie.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
Frank E. Passano, of Rensselaer.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
Mathew Lechner, of New York.

FOR COMPTROLLER:
Joseph A. Orme, of Westchester.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
Julius Hammer, of New York.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
John Hall, of Kings.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:
George Luck, of Kings.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS:
Edmund Seidel, of New York.

The proclamation adopted by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. to the working class on the subject of the action of the National Committee in rejecting the S. L. P. offer for Unity without even taking the vote of their membership, was adopted as a proclamation of this convention. It was adopted unanimously by roll call, Schreiber, the delegate from Rochester, wished to go on record as opposed to the expression "business interests."—The proclamation will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Hanson, of Kings, moved that this convention approves and adopts the action of the Sub-Committee on the publication of the "Other Side" by the Editor of The People, which is as follows:

"Communications from Section Providence, R. I., and the General Committee of Section New York Co. having been received, complaining against the publication in The People of the documents headed 'The Other Side' in answer to the Gurley letter, the views of the complainants are found unsound.

"The documents referred to in the letter-box answer to Gurley, and subsequently published in the article 'The Other Side,' show that the issue was not a personal one. The documents show that the issue was a series of combined and unwarranted assaults upon a Party institution—The People. It is the duty of the Editor of The People to repel such assaults, and it is also his duty to convey information to the militants upon important matters of which they could not otherwise have knowledge. By publishing these documents, the Editor of The People fulfilled his duty in both respects. His action is sustained."

The motion was carried on roll call by 8 votes against 2, 1 not voting—for the motion Hanson and Loran of Kings; Kuhn for Rensselaer; Hunter, Hammer, Abelson and De Leon of New York; and Kuhn for Schenectady. Against: Jacobson for Erie, Pearson of Westchester, and Olpp of New York. Not voting Schreiber of Rochester.

The State Committee was empowered to apportion the delegates from the State to the National Convention. The Convention adjourned at 10 p. m. sine die.

THE GOVERNMENT

THIS POWERFUL AGENCY MUST BE CAPTURED BY THE WORKING CLASS.

The most powerful agency in the hands of the capitalist class for the furthering of its interests is the State or Government. This power is placed in the hands of the capitalists by those workmen who vote ANY OTHER TICKET than that of the Socialist Labor Party. When the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workers to unite under its banner for the capture of the Government in the interest of the workers, the press, pulpit, politicians, college professors and other intellectual prostitutes in the service of the capitalist, din into the ears of the workmen that their condition cannot be improved by capturing the public powers.

Leaving aside the question of benefit to the working class let us see what are the uses of Government to the capitalist class.

The modern State grew with and through the capitalist class until the point was reached when the former became the most powerful means for the exaltation of the latter. Each has promoted the interests of the other; the capitalist class cannot forego the assistance of the State, as at present constituted; it needs the powerful hand

of Government to protect it from internal and external foes.

The capitalist system of exploitation is by no means the product of specific laws. It is, on the contrary, the weakness of the system that have brought the laws that are to-day in force. These laws do not create the exploitation of the worker; they only provide for the smooth running of the system of exploitation, together with all the other processes appertaining to the existing social order. Law may be designated the lubricating oil, the object of which is to diminish as much as possible the friction between the social antagonisms in the present social mechanism.

For every weakness in the constitution or make-up of the capitalist system, a special function is required of modern Government.

It is a weakness in the capitalist system of production that its mechanism becomes more and more complicated, and the individual capitalists more and more interdependent. The prompt fulfillment by each individual capitalist of the duties that arise from his economic functions is a requisite condition for the fulfillment of their corresponding

duties by all the others. Such a delicate social mechanism can suffer less than any of those that preceded the individual settlement of disputes by the parties concerned or aggrieved. In proportion, therefore, as every single capitalist becomes more and more dependent upon the prompt co-operation of numerous others, the more involved, cumbersome and complicated grow their conflicting interests. Out of this weakness springs the necessity for an adequate system of laws and of judicature, and of a properly equipped government, able to keep the individual capitalists to their duties. Hence rises the vast machinery of courts with their extensive appendages, intended to enforce their decrees.

It is a further weakness of the capitalist system of production that it digs the ground from under itself. The more it produces, the larger becomes the number of propertiless, and, consequently, the slighter the general capacity of the people to purchase their own products in the markets of their own country. Thus, capitalism in every capitalist country restricts its own, the home market, at the same rate that it develops its vigor. Failing of a market at home, the capitalist looks abroad, and is pushed beyond his own political limits in search of foreign markets. Foreign commerce plays, accordingly, from the start, an important role in capitalist production.

In proportion as the latter develops, security abroad and the power to expand over foreign lands become vital questions to the interests of the whole capitalist class in a capitalist nation. In the world's markets, however, the capitalists of one nation run against those of another as competitors; in order to cope with each other, each set invokes the powers of its own State to enforce it "rights" at the cannon's mouth, or, what it likes still better, to chase its competitors away. Formerly wars were dynastic, to-day they are essentially commercial; in the last analysis they can always be traced to the economic conflicts between the capitalists of beligerent nations. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system of production—the requirement to conquer, and maintain itself in, foreign markets—springs in turn the necessity for extensive armaments by land and by sea. Hence "War Departments" in government, with navies and land forces, whose size grows from year to year, with an ever-increasing and expensive personnel of officers—an idle, unproductive class, that cultivates the "art of war" and must be supported from the surplus of the capitalists.

A further weakness of the capitalist system of production consists in the antagonisms it generates between exploiters and exploited. This weakness the capitalist system shares with all of those that have preceded it, all of them being based upon human exploitation, but it intensifies the ill, and reproduces it in an aggravated form. The more the capitalist system develops, the greater becomes the friction, and the sharper the antagonisms, between these two leading and now only remaining classes—capitalist and proletariat—and the larger, more powerful, becomes the proletariat. Increasing numbers, increasing uncertainty of livelihood, increasing want and dependence, all of these causes combined conspire to make the proletariat more and more redoubtable to the capitalist class. Out of the weakness of this danger springs the third function of the capitalist State, the function of keeping the working class down. This specific function is filled by extending those previously mentioned. Hence the necessity of a still larger system of Courts, with a still larger and more specialized system of repressive forces—constables, police, official Pinkertons, militias, etc., etc.

Lastly, it is one of the conspicuous weaknesses of the capitalist system of production that it generates a special worthless, disgraceful, criminal class—the slums. As capitalism grows, the ground is narrowed upon which people can stand. The uncertainty and dependence of the masses became fatal to character; the weakest of the population, morally, sink swiftly below the class of the proletariat, they fall into the slums and become a part of that sink of moral putrefaction. The slums are recruited both from the capitalist and the proletariat classes, with numberless additions from the middle class. The steady increase of the capital necessary for production ruins the capitalists whose property is not sufficient to carry on the competitive struggle; it crushes out the members of the middle class; and it plays havoc among the proletarians. Fraudulent practices, crime in some form or another, from the lightest to the blackest, become the methods that the most unfortunate, the weakest, or the worst disposed of these resort to. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system springs, in all capitalist countries, the necessity for that extensive branch of government—the penitentiary, with its numberless appendages of jails, "houses of correction," "reformatories," etc.

The capitalist system cannot live without the State. The working class can-

EUGENE SUE

Eugene Sue was born in Paris Dec. 10, 1804. Marie Joseph was his baptismal name, but he took that of Eugene because Prince Eugene Beauharnais and the Empress Josephine were his sponsors.

His father, Jean Joseph Sue, who was three times married and very wealthy, was a distinguished surgeon of his time and one of the household physicians of Napoleon.

Sue's early education was in the city schools of Paris. After his elementary education was completed, his studies were pursued along the lines of his father's profession, and when twenty years of age, in 1823, took active service as an army surgeon in the French expedition to Spain to abolish the constitution and to re-establish royal power under the duke of Angouleme. Subsequently he was transferred to the navy and was present at the battle of Navarino in 1828 during the war with the Turks.

In 1829 his father died, leaving him a handsome fortune, on the acquisition of which he left the navy and ceased to practice his profession. Sue was then a fashionable young fellow, plentifully supplied with money and with every temptation to become an idle man about town. But there was good stuff in him, for speedily tiring of an idle, purposeless life, he turned first to art, then to literature, and very soon gained prominence in the department of fiction.

Sue's early efforts were stories of the sea, suggested by his six years of naval life, his first book being "Plick and Plock" published in 1837. "Attar Gull" and "Kernock the Pirate" are other representative works of this class. They are something after the style of Cooper, the American romancer of sea and forest, and their reception by readers was flattering.

He had become a literary idol, his books were widely read and praised by the best critics.

Of these earlier stories Sainte-Beuve, a French poet and critic of great eminence, declared that "Sue had been the first French writer to venture a sea story and discover the Mediterranean for literature."

After the series of sea novels he turned to more serious work, and in 1837 published a five-volume history of the French navy. This work which was the result of much study would have been taken much more seriously had Sue's reputation as a romancer been less firmly established.

Succeeding the publication of his history of the French navy Sue turned his attention to historical romances of which "Latamont" and "Jean Cavalier" are fair samples.

From 1837 to 1842 Sue gave much attention to the state of the Parisian working class and made great strides in the study of sociology. His books from this time until his death reflect his studies and observations of the trials, the joys, the sufferings, the privations of the working people of all ages. The principal basis for these books being the working class of France.

Felix Pyat, playwright, newspaper writer and leader in the Commune of '71, who was an intimate friend of Sue's relates this account of Sue's conversion to Socialism in some literary reminiscences published in the "Revue de Paris et de Saint Petersburg." Felix Pyat, it appears, had produced a play, "Les Deux Serruriers," which treated of social questions with such audacity that he was rather surprised that the censor had not forbidden it. Eugene Sue was a guest in the author's box on the first night and expressed astonishment at the picture which the piece presented of a class of society concerning which he had hitherto been equally ignorant and indifferent. The conversation thus started further stimulated his curiosity. Felix Pyat proposed to satisfy that curiosity by taking his friend to be entertained at supper by a real workingman. It was an opportunity for a new experience and Sue gladly accepted the invitation. The party was a great success. The artisan not only provided supper, he also conversed with intelligence and enthusiasm, first on art and letters and then on the "condition of the people" question. It was a very convivial feast of reason, and at the end of it Sue brought his fist down on the table with a thump, exclaiming, "Henceforth I also am a Socialist."

Sue did not develop his full power until the later half of his life. His earlier novels of sea tales and historical not free themselves from capitalist exploitation until they conquer the political power, to the end that with its aid, they may overthrow the capitalist system and change the nation into a Socialist Commonwealth.

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A BIOGRAPHY BY CHAS. J. BALL, JR.

romance are mere fiction and cannot be compared with his late works.

Beginning with "The Mysteries of Paris," which appeared first in the "Journal des Debates" in 1842 and was afterward published in ten volumes, Sue's writings acquired what would be now known as a "purpose" flavor. This book, his first since he became interested in Socialist ideas, is based on the Parisian working class, on the poor and outcast, and is not so much a continuous novel as it is a large number of loosely connected pictures and happenings of the people of Paris.

His next book, "The Wandering Jew," was also published first in a newspaper in 1844-45 and issued afterward in ten volumes. When a Paris newspaper, "Constitution," was to be revived the publishers approached Sue with an offer of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) to write a story which was to run serially in their publication. He accepted, and wrote "The Wandering Jew," and when the publishers announced that the author of the "Mysteries of Paris" was at work on a story for them, the circulation of the paper increased by nine to ten thousand daily. George Sand said she would not miss one instalment. That the rest of Paris felt the same way is borne out by the fact that the newspapers often were not sold but rented at ten sous a half hour—the time required to read the daily instalment.

The story of "The Wandering Jew" is founded on a tradition that Jesus Christ, bearing his cross, paused to rest himself at the door of a mechanic's workshop, who rudely and cruelly bade him go on. Christ turned to the mechanic and said: "And thou shalt walk without ceasing to the day of thy redemption." To this is added another legend, that of the daughter of Herodias being condemned to the same punishment for having asked for the head of John the Baptist. Once a year these two unhappy beings meet, and in prayer and penitence lament their sin.

In this book, at times, there is genuine grandeur and much that is strong and striking in the central idea of the creature doomed to wander from land to land, leaving misery in his wake. This idea is used by Sue in a figurative manner to suggest the release of this symbolic personage as typical of the release at some time in the future of the people from all slavery.

At this stage Sue became actively interested in politics and in the Revolution of 1848. When the royal power was overthrown and a republic established he allied himself with the extreme radical left of the Republicans.

Various novels of Sue's running serially were published in newspapers at this time and they were often the making of a paper. The newspapers in which a Sue story appeared on the instalment plan were fought over to secure them, and after reading, their contents were fought over.

On April 20th, 1850, Eugene Sue was elected deputy to the National Legislative Assembly for the department of the Seine and was so seated at the time of the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon; Dec. 2, 1851. During these trying days, from the 2nd to the 14th of December, Sue took an active part in the campaign with the majority of the representatives of the left in an effort to maintain the constitution and the Republic which France had only gained three years before.

These efforts were futile and Sue, with others, was forced into exile. He went to Anney in Savoy, where he died July 3rd, 1857.

His death was surrounded by mystery. Sue became ill one day and died the day after. The physician in attendance said his death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, but the famous chemist Francois Vincent Raspail declared that Sue had died from poison and stated his convictions that if Sue's body were exhumed and analysed there would be found traces of arsenic.

Sue's last works of importance were "The Seven Cardinal Sins," and "The Mysteries of the People," published 1849—1852.

Of all his works "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages," is undoubtedly the greatest. Written during the last few years of his life, after ample time for a thorough digestion of his thoughts and opinions, this work more than any other typifies Sue and presents him to the readers of the world as a writer whose work "The Mysteries of the People" is one of the milestones on the road to economic freedom. To the worker having reached this mark and standing upon the knowledge there obtained the dawning light of a new civilization of freedom for himself and his class is visible.

Sue's idea in this production was to put in one comprehensive work the history of the human family, oppressor and

oppressed, from the beginning of the present era down to his own time.

In furtherance of this design and as a basis to the work he developed a plan which was entirely original and has no parallel in literature. Two families, one the descendants of a Gallic chief named Joel, the other the descendants of a Frankish conqueror named Neroweg, typify respectively the oppressed and the oppressor, and down through the centuries of the present era the ever-present struggles between the rulers and the downtrodden, the history of the onward march of civilization, is presented to the reader in a way which fascinates, in brilliant allegory.

The popularity of Sue's work with the readers of the working people in the English speaking countries has been slow but sure. Misrepresented and ridiculed by biographers, encyclopedias, and capitalist "literary critics of great authors," Sue and his works on merit alone and without capitalist press notices or advertisements have forced recognition and gained a position among the thinking working people.

It is amusing to read the various short biographies of Sue. His early sea tales and historical romances are universally praised, and while they admit and admire the style and brilliancy of his latter works, they regret very much the fact that he became imbued with Socialistic doctrines and wrought these ideas into his books.

The capitalist class has from the time the first of Sue's books dealing with conditions were published, appreciated their value to the workers. "The Mysteries of the People," his last great work, was condemned by the Court of Paris as "immoral and seditious." A battle between the ruling class and those of Sue's books which have a weight of knowledge for the people has been on since the moment of their publication. One of the capitalistic literary critics writing of Sue's work of education along Socialistic lines, says in the New International Encyclopedia: "His (Sue's) work in this spirit consists of long novels printed in cheap newspapers but winning such a hold on the masses, and so swaying public opinion, that the Government actually sought to check or divert his activity."

A contemporary critic writes: "Sue was entering an unexplored path when he began 'The Mysteries of Paris.' (1842.)

As the novelist of the people he was undertaking to paint the sufferings, the needs, the possibilities of the working class with the intent of influencing political action; and in so doing he won for his novels a new audience and a new interest.

"The Wandering Jew," among other things, gives a good insight on the working of the "Order of Jesuits," which at that time had its throttling grip on France.

In retaliation the Jesuits have conducted ever since a campaign of abuse and calumny and have used every means to try and suppress Sue and his works. By sentences of the Bishop of Lyons and Bishop of Langois he was excommunicated. To this, of course, Sue was indifferent. Their next step was to try suppression by civil power, this they were unable to do at that time because of Sue's popularity with the people of Paris. A program of vilification was then started which has continued to the present day.

Some idea of the criticism hurled at Sue during his time may be gained from a passage in "The Christian Remembrancer," London, vol. 17. The critic writes of Sue's "Wandering Jew" under the caption "M. Eugene Sue, French Infidel Novel Writing." After bemoaning the popularity Sue's books are acquiring, also expressing astonishment that reputable English publishers are producing translations, the critic writes of the "Wandering Jew": "It studiously describes that which ought to be the side of religion and virtue as imbued with every vice and throughout softens that which is grossly vicious, so that you are led to admire and love the side of vice and hate and despise religion. The writer of the 'Wandering Jew' labors with all his might to bring into contempt and abhorrence the established religion of his country, the religion which he himself professes, if he professes any at all. He writes to persuade his countrymen to throw off all religion, at least in the external observances, as useless, childish and hypocritical"—and after lambasting Sue and his works, the translators, the publishers, and the people who dare to read his books, the writer finishes his tirade as follows: "Here we take leave of Eugene Sue and his school, with the hope and conviction that if ever there should rise among us an infidel to rake up slanderous accusations against time-honoured names in our church, and the book is translated for the similar education of the French people."

there will not be wanting some priest who, for the love of truth, will lift up his voice even without inquiry, and say, 'Though these are not of our communion, we will not believe that men who have been and are so honoured should have been of such corrupt minds, and have so made a gain of godliness.'"

The foregoing is from England. The following is from a French critic who, under the title of "Jacquiot," wrote: "When Sue was a surgeon in the navy all the wounded on whom he operated died. . . . A footman daily brought him (Sue) a new pair of straw colored kid gloves and a gold salver. He put them on, and dipped a gold pen into a silver ink-pot in order to write that 'no one is entitled to luxuries so long as any one is in need of necessities.'"

There was a great divergence of opinion by the critics regarding Sue's work, of his views on society. Criticisms like these emanated from official or clerical sources.

There were liberal men in other countries who were capable and did judge impartially of the good effect Sue's writings had in presenting the true conditions of the people. Of these I quote two, the first being "E. D., a writer in 'The American Review,' New York City, March, 1846. 'He (Sue) presents bold, striking and original speculations on the real conditions and prospect of society, with especial reference to the wants, wrongs and sufferings of the laboring poor of France. If George Sand be the preacher of the wrongs of woman, may Eugene Sue be regarded as the advocate of the 'Rights of Man,' and whatever motive, whether of policy or gain, may prompt him, we yet are bound to thank him for his fearless and manly stand upon this important subject; for the efforts of politicians for a series of years and all the cumbersome machinery of reports and investigating committees have never accomplished half the practical benefit already produced by a single novel of Eugene Sue.'"

The second impartial critic of Sue's time whom I quote to show the effect of Sue's books writes in "The Dublin University Magazine," Dec., 1844:

"A great force has been put in operation on civilized society by the literary mission of Eugene Sue. No other writer ever at the moment of publication commanded so vast an audience. France, Germany, Great Britain, all Europe and civilized America—all listen, with freest approval and universal eagerness, and that not only to a highly exciting narrative of adventure, but also to a practical sermon of great energy against vice, injustice, superstition, and all forms of baseness. A mingled romance in which the writer never hesitated to step forward in his own character of preacher, reformer and denouncer, exposing what he deems wrong in society, justifying and exalting what he thinks right."

Let the reader compare the last two articles quoted with the first two criticisms.

Some of Sue's books, such as the "Wandering Jew" and "The Mysteries of Paris" were dramatized by himself, and others with the collaboration of friends. Their success presented on the stage seems to have been almost as great as in book form.

The boy whose sponsors were royalty and who was reared amidst the surroundings and intrigue of court life, who as a young man had every temptation to become a useless, parasitic member of society, had traveled over a long road and risen high.

Critics may belittle him, and the ruling class may endeavor to keep the workers in ignorance of his writings, but do what they will, the great truths Eugene Sue wrote will endure. Buffalo, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In 1896	36,564
In 1900	24,181
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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

Tellson's Bank by Temple Bar was an
old-fashioned place, even in the year one
thousand seven hundred and eighty. It
was an old-fashioned place, moreover,
was very small, very dark, very ugly,
very inconspicuous. It was an old-
fashioned place, moreover, in the moral
attribute that the partners in the House
were proud of its smallness, proud of
its darkness, proud of its ugliness, proud
of its inconspicuousness. They were even
proud of its eminence in those particu-
lars, and were fired by an express
conviction that, if it were less objection-
able, it would be less respectable. This
was no passive belief, but an active
weapon, which they flashed at more con-
venient places of business.

Any one of these partners would have
disinherited his son on the question of
rebuilding Tellson's. In this respect the
House was much on a par with the
Country, which did very often disinherit
its sons for suggesting improvements in
laws and customs that had long been
highly objectionable, but were only the
more respectable.

—DICKENS.

"FIVE TO FOUR"—NOW.

It is an ominous bit of satirical poetry
that, under the title of "Five to Four,"
is being hummed along the avenues of
Washington to the students' tune of
Longfellow's poem "Excelsior!" The
poem, song, or adaptation runs:

The shades of night were falling free
When up from Washington, D. C.,
There came decrees, all handed down
By judges wrapped in black silk
gown—
Five to four.

The income tax? They pondered late
And argued with learning great;
They seized their pens and gravely
wrote—
Opinions—then they took the vote—
"Five to four."

The merger? 'Twas a famous case.
Each judge sat there with solemn
face
And heard the arguments so keen;
When the decision came 'twas seen—
"Five to four."

Our wards beyond the deep blue sea?
Ah, surely here they will agree!
But after rods of legal lore
Behold the spectacle once more—
"Five to four."

A law to safeguard human life,
To care for orphans and for wife;
Ah, judges on that will agree!
But there's the record—look and see—
"Five to four."

When facts, at the bottom of which
are "five to four" records, have sunk so
deep into the popular mind as to rebound
forward in doggerel like the above, the
indication is that the "turning of the
lane" is about to be reached. 'Tis a
long lane that has no turning; and this
has been a very long lane, indeed. Long
has been the capitalist road, in point of
time and in point of space, in which
laws, human and divine, have been trampled
under foot and received the "five to four"
official sanction of the courts. The
first stages of that lane—"Is a lane that
frequently occurs in history—are marked
with Submissive Humbleness; it is the
undiscriminating stage of Faith; the
next stages of the lane are marked with
Inquiry; Faith begins to wane, but the
belief still survives that "tis all well,
and all is meant well"; the third stage
is that of Satire; the doggerel rises; con-
viction is not yet ripe enough and broad
enough for the proper organization to
push society forward to the "turning of
the lane"; it is a stage in which Timid-
ity still prevails; but it is the stage in
which Thought and Feeling are rapidly
converging into Action. The Washington

doggerel is not the only one of its spe-
cies; in many ways it is the best—so far.
When the lane shall have been turned,
the doggerel and other satirical verbiage
will have been cast off. Then society
will intone songs pitched in
latter keys, keys in which the note of
Timidity will no longer figure in the
strain—songs of valor, songs of triumph,
such as the folds of the Socialist Labor
Party banner will have invoked.

WHY DOES IT STOP?

The Post Office Department has sup-
pressed, by barring from the mails, "La
Question Sociale," an organ of Anarch-
ists in the silk-weaving city of Paterson,
N. J. The specific charge against "La
Question Sociale" was that it "attempted
to incite attacks on enlisted men and
officials, and advised Anarchists to arm
themselves with knives and dynamite."

If "La Question Sociale" did these
things, the act of the Post Office De-
partment is good. It did the working
class a great service thereby. The work-
ing class, in its march upon the capital-
ist state, which it aims to capture and
abolish, rearing in its stead the Socialist
or industrial state, can not keep its
skirts too clear of the propaganda of
physical force only. This fight must be
fought out, if fought out at all, on the
civilized plane of expression of will of
the majority by the ballot, and the
counting of that ballot. Only if the
manifest will of the majority will have
been ignored and contemned by the de-
feated minority, will physical force be
justifiable. Until then, only harm and
disaster can come of the teachings of
the dynamiter. Hence, in suppressing
"La Question Sociale," providing always
that that paper made use of the lan-
guage it is accused of, the Post Office
Department has done good; it has aided
the Social Revolution better than it
knew.

But why did the Post Office Depart-
ment stop there? The alleged objec-
tionable utterances of "La Question So-
ciale" are said to be not yet a
week old. Much more than a week old,
several months old are the utterances of
an organ of another group of Anarchists,
the gold mine owners of Goldfield, Ne-
vada. In its issue for January, this
capitalist Anarchist organ, the "Goldfield
Gossip," said:

"A cheaper and more satisfactory
method of dealing with this labor trouble
in Goldfield last spring would have been
to have taken half a dozen of the So-
cialist leaders in the Miners' Union AND
HANGED THEM ALL TO TELEGRAPH
POLES."

"Speaking dispassionately and without
animus, it seems clear to us after many
months of reflection that you COULDN'T
MAKE A MISTAKE IN HANGING A
SOCIALIST. HE IS ALWAYS BET-
TER DEAD."

"ALWAYS HANG A SOCIALIST, not
because he's a deep thinker, but because
he's a bad actor."

In inciting to attacks on Socialists
permissible, while only "inciting to at-
tacks on enlisted men and officials" is
cause for suppression of the paper ut-
tering the incitation? Is advising mine-
owners to arm themselves with the
hempen noose an act of good citizenship,
while only "advising Anarchists to arm
themselves with knives and dynamite"
is an act of Anarchy? Why does the
Post Office Department stop in its sup-
pression of Anarchy before it has reached
all the Anarchists, gold mine owners
as well as silk-mill weavers, rich ones
as well as poor ones, capitalists as well
as workmen?

HAYTIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The passengers from Porto Colombo,
Hayti, who arrived in this city on the
steamship Venetia give a graphic ac-
count of the "army" which, in some
localities of Hayti, is turning up with
much clatter to carry out the Revolution.
It was at Miragoane that these passen-
gers saw this "army" at its fullest and
best. One of them describes the sight as
follows:

"We saw a couple of dozen members
of the army. And such an army. Every
man had a red hat, which he highly
prized, and that was the extent of his
equipment. Some had in addition a pair
of trousers and no shirt, while others
had a long shirt, but the trousers were
missing. Others had some simple gar-
ment which reached from the waist
about two feet toward the ground. A
few had shoes, but the red hat was
always there."

A similar grotesque and ramshackle
"army" of the "revolution" is on exhibi-
tion in the United States. The term
"Industrial Unionism" has grown into a
word to conjure by. It is a mighty
term, because it implies a mighty thing.
But it so happens with "Haytians" ev-
erywhere, that they have no eye or
sense for the thing itself that is mighty;
all their eye and sense is for the show,
or the emblem. The "revolutionists" in
Hayti have heard about the "Red Cap"
—also a term to conjure by, seeing that
it implies a mighty thing—but having
like "Haytians" everywhere, no eye or

sense for the thing itself, they seize
the show, and make a grotesque ex-
hibition of themselves and of the revo-
lution. Likewise their kindred in the
United States with the term "Industrial
Unionism."

We have seen, quite recently, one set
of them, centering in the officers of the
Western Federation of Miners, issue a
proclamation under the motto of "Indus-
trial Unionism," and the body thereof
pronounce their particular craft "THE
steppingstone to civilization," and ar-
rogate to themselves the right to over-
lordship in the Labor Movement;—an
exhibition of craft Union backwardness
that even Gompersism could not out-do.
This bunch represent the "Haytian revo-
lutionists," the whole extent of whose
equipment is "concentrated" in the "red
hat."

Another bunch there is that also
about "Industrial Unionism," and inter-
pret the political clause in the Preamble
of the I. W. W. to mean the setting up
of their own press and their own lecture
bureau. This bunch represent the "Hay-
tian revolutionists," whose equipment
consists of the "red hat" and "a pair of
trousers in addition, but no shirt."

A third bunch there is that also about
"Industrial Unionism," but who are of
the opinion that a revolutionary Union
need not have a separate organization as
a political party, but can itself put up
its political candidates, as a Union, and
without a separate political organiza-
tion. The circumstance that a Union
recruits its organization, not from a
geographic territorial demarcation, but
from an industry, and that political can-
didates must be set up, and agitated for
within the geographic boundaries that
they run in;—none of such circumstances
cuts any ice with this bunch. This
bunch represent the "Haytian revolu-
tionists" whose equipment, besides the
"red hat," consists of "a long shirt, but
the trousers missing."

A fourth bunch is seen of "Industrial
Unionism" shouters, who do admit the
necessity of a separate political organ-
ization, but never on a national scale,
only eventually, and then only, perhaps,
in municipalities. In other words, "In-
dustrialism," which recognizes the neces-
sity of the integrally national organiza-
tion of the industries, and the impoten-
cy of the craft Union folly of localism,
is to be advocated politically only in
localities, never nationally—is to have a
craft Union, not an industrial political
expression. This bunch is rather thin.
It consists of "Haytian revolutionists"
who have a "simple garment which
reaches from the waist two feet towards
the ground," and nothing else on
except the "red hat," of course.

To every drama there is a farce as con-
trast; to every tragedy a low comedy.
As the sacred breath of the drama of
"Revolution" is contrasting itself in
Hayti in the grotesque guise of men the
extent of whose equipment is a "red
hat," and hardly anything else, so here
in the United States the mighty Move-
ment of Industrial Unionism is con-
trasted with a grotesquely equipped
crew, the extent of whose equipment is
the red hat of the term "Industrial
Unionism"—and, for the rest, almost, if
not utter, bareness.

THAT REICHSTAG STRIKE.

The Maximilian Harden trial was
taken up by the press as the "knell of
German militarism." Even more signi-
ficant, as a sign of the times, is the
hardly commented upon "Reichstag
strike."

The facts in the case are these:
About a week ago, in the course of
a debate on the colonies, a Reichstag
deputy remarked incidentally: "Negroes
also have immortal souls." This senti-
ment was jeered by the press repre-
sentatives in the reporters' gallery. Herr
Groeber, a Reichstag member of the
Centrist, or Clerical party, justly re-
sented the jeers, and called the jeering
journalists "swine." The journalists
took offence and "struck." The strike
consisted in refusing to publish the
speeches made in the Reichstag, unless
Herr Groeber apologized. The strike
lasted five days. All papers ceased to
contain any mention of the Reichstag
transactions—and the Reichstag surren-
dered. Herr Groeber read his apology;
the journalists returned to the gallery,
and the speeches were resumed.

Whether the term "swine" was too
severe or not, one thing is certain, the
conduct of the reporters in jeering, and
thereby participating in the debate, was
utterly reprehensible, all the more seeing
their jeers were on the side of inhu-
manity. This notwithstanding, the "of-
fending" Reichstag member was com-
pelled to apologize. The pressure
brought upon him must have been
severe. The speech-makers forced him
to apologize for the simple reason that
if he did not they would "cease to be
heard."

The wronger the reporters were all the
more glaring does the fact project itself
upon the canvas of modern society that,
what is broadly called "parliamentar-
ism," consists of other things besides
enacting laws, a thing attended to by
the majority; and that a leading thing

in "parliamentarism" is the speeches,
a thing in which the minority plays an
important part. The "Reichstag Strike"
brings out forcibly the fact that the
work of agitation and education—the
leading feature of political action during
campaigns—preserves much of its force
and acquires some new force when done
under the resounding board and upon
the national stage of a parliament. How
powerful this feature is is brought out
by the "strike": even the ruling majori-
ty feels the necessity of being heard.

It is for this reason that the capital-
ist press made light of the "strike." For
that very reason the well poised
revolutionist of to-day takes the lesson
to heart.

"FIREBRANDS" IN CONGRESS.

This must stop, or the country will
soon be burning like a tinder box.
Here is Representative De Armond of
Missouri indulging in such firebrandism
as this:

"Why not raise over in the Philippines,
instead of seeking in other lands, the
necessary quantum of barons and dukes
and counts and other titled bipeds? By
choice I say 'raise' when I might say
'rear.' Now, this would be a domestic
industry against which, it seems to me,
there ought to be no objection. There
would be no trouble in negotiating with
our home-made dukes, as, with our plant
established in the Philippines for turn-
ing out hombies with titles, we could
fix our own schedules and ourselves de-
termine what we shall pay for the privi-
lege of exporting, in this instance to
the Philippines, such of our daughters
as we desire to part with, accompanied
by a right handsome dot in the way of
consideration for a title of nobility of
some grade or another thus brought into
the family."

Can such tearing down of the reputa-
tion of our millionaire "saviors of the
family" and their precious daughters,
these modern Vestal Virgins, be tol-
erated?

But there is worse. Here is Repre-
sentative James of Kentucky flinging
this incandescent bomb right into the
sanctum of capitalism:

"These fortunes have grown with such
rapidity and to such an abnormal size
that they are called by the President
himself 'swollen fortunes,' though, per-
haps, he might have more appropriately
said STOLEN FORTUNES."

If this is not the limit what is? No;
it is not yet the limit. Just listen to
Senator La Follette:

"Eight men rule the nation!"
Firebrandism can go no further. Be-
sides, it is impudent. It appropriates
the Treasury funds, needed by the bank-
ers, and spends it in printing such ut-
terances in the official record of Con-
gress!

CATTLE'S PRICE, AND WORKERS'.

The price of meat goes up and is ex-
pected to go up higher. The explana-
tion given by the dealers is very simple.
The scarcity of money prevented the
cattle raisers from investing in lean
cattle for winter fattening, and com-
pelled them to sell what cattle they had.
The result is that the supply of meat
has sunk away below the demand. Say-
ing this the wholesale dealers in meat
sit down meekly obedient to the provi-
dential visitation that, against their will,
compels them to demand higher prices.
The gist of the "explanations" given by
the dealers is that, plentiful or small
supply, their revenues must not be af-
fected. If the supply is plentiful, well,
then the prices may be safely lower;
the smaller profit made upon a large
scale foots up as much as a larger profit
made upon a smaller scale. If the sup-
ply is small, why, then the prices must
go up, in order to make up in steepness
for the what is lost in numbers.

So with meat or cattle. Not so with
the human merchandise Labor.
If the human merchandise Labor is
plentiful, the capitalist purchaser looks
reproachfully at the merchandise when
it kicks at its low price. "Wouldst have
us break all the canons of political econ-
omy," the purchasing capitalist would
plaintively ask, "and pay for Labor a
higher than its market price?" If, on
the contrary, through some accident or
other, the demand for Labor should
rise so high as to exceed the supply,
then the same capitalist purchaser looks
indignantly at the merchandise Labor
when it puts in its claim for the even-
handed application of the aforementioned
canons of political economy. "Shame
upon you, miscreant disrupters of the
Nation! Shame upon you calf snash-
ers of the sanctity of the family! Shame
upon you impious and sacrilegious con-
temners of religion!" the purchasing
capitalist then thunders at the merchan-
dise Labor. "Go back to the shop! Fall
upon your knees! Pray to the
God Capital to intermit the plague that
needs must light upon your sacrilege!"

And if the merchandise Labor does
not heed the order p. d. q., its obedience
is promoted by policemen's clubs, besides
bayonets and bullets.

TO BE CUT ON MONDAY.

Exeter, N. H., March 27.—Notices of
a 10 per cent reduction in wages, to
take effect on March 30, were posted
at the cotton mills of the Exeter Manu-
facturing Company to-day. About 400
operatives' wages are cut into by this
reduction.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Capitalist law is based upon the theory
that he is helped who helps himself. A
consequence of that theory is this other
theory that he who can "speak for him-
self" should help himself. There is a
third theory, it is made to flow from the
second, to wit, that seeing Labor "can
speak for itself" it needs no protection.
Capitalist economics upset the principle.
Cattle can't speak for itself, yet the
price goes up when the supply is low;
Labor, supposedly able to speak for it-
self, must submit to its price going
down, be the supply high or low.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

On the same day that the Supreme
Court of the United States, a body
consisting mainly of Republicans,
handed down a decision upholding the
recent Federal law on railroads against
two States, the Republican Secretary
of War William H. Taft, who is the
leading Republican candidate for the
presidency, delivered an address in
Trenton, N. J., in which he deprecated,
expressed fear of, and warned against
the centralization of power in the Fed-
eral Government. Pro-centralization,
anti-centralization both upheld on one
day by leading authorities of the same
party!

These be no insignificant events. The
story of the Tower of Babel, like all
stories, teaches a lesson and has its
moral. When confusion of languages
sets in, disintegration follows inevita-
bly. People who talk at cross-purposes
can not move together. Action becomes
impossible. We are again in the days of
the Tower of Babel conditions.

There, no doubt, are two or more
capitalists who are fully agreed upon
"what it all means." These few realize
that the "jig is up." That is to say,
they realize that the form of govern-
ment under which capitalism developed
has become inadequate any longer to
rope capitalism in. They realize also
that the day is over when the veil
of platitudes can conceal the fact of
despotism. To these few it is perfectly
clear that "democracy" has outlived its
day; and that if capitalism continues to
observe the forms of "democracy" it
does so at its peril. To these few, for
whom capitalism is a necessity "sacred,"
"religious" and "patriotic" there is no
question but that the Republic must be
overthrown. But these clear-head few
are few, indeed. Within their own
capitalist camp there are shades of op-
inion that run out into utter opposites.
Some of them believe the sham of "de-
mocracy" can still be upheld; some oth-
ers do not look upon "democracy" as an
utter sham; to them, of course, "de-
mocracy" does not include the whole
people; nevertheless, they entertain for
the sham quite a sentiment, and are
swayed by the sentiment; others, again,
still cling to the sham, not out of senti-
ment, but out of a notion that there is
something in it for them; finally others
stick to present forms out of pure habit.
Let loose the tongues of these various
groups, and the present Tower of Babel
confusion will result.

Out of the present Tower of Babel
confusion of tongues one note rises
clear. It is the counter-echo of the
identical confusion. The note proclaims:
"Democracy depends wholly upon the
Socialist Movement. Only with Social-
ism rests the power to block the path
of despotism and institute freedom."

TRAINMEN APPEAL.

Say Companies Are Twisting 16-Hour
Law Into a Positive Harm.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 27.—Trainmen
are in a quandary about the Federal
Sixteen-hour law, and have appealed to
the State Railroad Commission. The
Commission claims it has no power in
the matter, but has "taken up the ques-
tion with the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission."

A delegation of freight trainmen em-
ployed by the Philadelphia and Reading
Company laid their case before the Com-
mission. They say the law provides
that no crew shall be kept at work
more than sixteen hours continuously,
and after such work each member shall
have at least eight hours' rest. They
say it is difficult, if not absolutely im-
possible, to observe such a rule on the
railroad, the way things are run.

At a recent wreck at Rossmoyne, on
the Reading Railway, the wrecking crew
was at work eighteen hours; it was
impossible to relieve the men, the com-
pany said, so they had to stick it out.
Then, runs are so arranged by the com-
pany that the 16-hour limit expires just
before the end of the run, and the men
are forced to finish the trip, against the
law, whether they will or not.

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workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE ERIE POOR

Filthy Conditions in Which Victims of
Business Charity Are Kept.

By Workman.

It being "Visitors' Day at the Poor-
house and I being at leisure, having
been turned loose by my boss, I decided
to take advantage of the opportunity to
look the "House" over. I was much
handicapped in getting a line on the
workings of this institution, the in-
mates there being afraid to "open up"
for fear of being dismissed. They are
all very old men.

The first thing I saw was the dining
room where the head butlers dine,
and then the women's department. The
insight I got of that was the fire
escapes which were locked as were
also the men's. Yet it is said that
there should be free access to all fire
escapes, and there is a heavy penalty
for any violation of the statute in this
respect.

It might be said that it is necessary
to lock the escapes else the insane
might escape. Why then not hire
night watchmen?—there are surely
funds enough in the city treasury. I
was informed by some of the inmates
that there is a man employed as night
nurse, but he goes home at eleven o'-
clock. Then for the remainder of the
night the sick get cursed for groan-
ing.

The sanitary conditions are unspeak-
able. The men's smoking department
looked as though it had not been
scrubbed for many months.

The provisions for heating the build-
ing are given no attention. On the day
I was there the heat was almost un-
bearable. There was an old man who
sat up in bed and complained of it
being too warm. He told me that on
the day previous it was cold enough
to freeze a person. The manager's
wife was present while this fellow told
me this and she simply smiled.

The most horrible part of the insti-
tution is the department for the insane.
Here one meets with a sickening stench
all the time, and if you are sound phys-
ically when confined there, you will be
sure to have your health broken down
in a very short time. The awful smell
comes from a place which is called the
"freeze out." This is underneath the
asylum wing. It is a room about five-
teen by twenty feet. Here men have
to put up if night overtakes them.
There are no provisions for heating,
not even a quilt is given to one, and
there are no conveniences. From the
place a smell issues like from a dog
kennel and it is not fit to house swine;
yet here men are locked up over night
who have no place to go to. I was
shown where one fellow who had been
shut in, broke the bars and let him-
self out. It can easily be imagined
then how revolting conditions are.

The Grand Jury regularly inspects
the institution and finds everything
O. K. A few years ago a jury had the
courage to report the truth about these
affairs and for doing so were abused
by a capitalist newspaper. Recently a
man not on the jury exposed the con-
dition of the meat supplied to the
place, but the meat inspector found af-
ter investigation that it was in "good
order." Such an outcome was known
beforehand.

I met a man who was carrying a
lot of oil-cloth. I asked what it was
for, and he told me that it was to be
laid on the floor because the new Grand
Jury was soon expected on its visit.
That is why men were kept at work
scrubbing and cleaning, so that things
would look neat and then the jurors
could put on the stamp of "good con-
dition" when reporting. They did,
however, say that too many men used
the same towels.

The inmates all asked me to men-
tion nothing of the facts related to me;
they feared they might be made to
suffer.

Erie, Pa.

MORE HUMBUB ABOUT CON-TRACTS.

Kansas City, March 27.—Mine workers
in the Southwestern coal fields which
comprise Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Ar-
kansas and Missouri, will go on strike
on April 1. The mine workers in con-
vention last night decided that there will
be no alternative in view of the action
of the Southwestern Coal Operators' As-
sociation, which declined to arrange a
date to take up the matter of a new
wage contract.

Thirty-five thousand mine workers
will go out. The operators say they de-
clined to consider a further wage scale
for the reason that the mine workers
have violated the existing contract in
Texas and Oklahoma. How a contract
that is void from the very beginning can
be broken the careful "low abiding"
operators did not say.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do
you think I heard a Socialist speaker
say the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he was a Socialist
speaker you must have heard some-
thing sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked non-
sense. What he said was downright
treasonable to the Revolution of our
Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he
say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said
that we workmen were nothing but
merchandise, like shoes, stockings,
pork or beef. If that is not insulting,
I don't know what it is; if that is not
denying the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all
you mean by that Revolution. I do
know, however, that a thing may have
been done, and yet, after a while it
is all undone again. A Revolution, our
fathers' Revolution, may have been
successful in setting us free; but it
doesn't follow from that that we may
not have been subsequently re-enslaved
and turned into merchandise. If
this did happen, it would be no reason
to say so; on the contrary, it would
be folly, mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we
have not been re-enslaved, or turned
into merchandise.

U. S. looks at him steadily.

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You
read the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever come, in their
columns, across the expression, "The
millionaire market"?

B. J. (amused)—Why, no!

U. S.—Why are you amused?

B. J.—Because the "millionaire mar-
ket" would mean a market in which
millionaires are bought and sold; and
that is nonsense; millionaires only buy
and sell; they are not bought and sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, mil-
lionaires would be merchandise?

B. J.—Yes, and they aren't.

U. S.—Or did you ever come across
the terms: "The railroad magnate mar-
ket"? Or the "mine baron market"?
Or the "corporation stockholder's mar-
ket"?

B. J.—No, and for the same reason,
they are not bought and sold; they are
not merchandise.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did you ever
come across the

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GOING AFTER SUBSCRIBERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the Socialist Party has declined to meet in conference and discuss their weak points, we look for something doing at their next convention. And we propose to try and get many of their Section members to subscribe for The People.

The majority of their members here are in favor of Industrial Unionism, Party Owned Press, and Unity, but still allow their officers to dictate.

W. E. Clemon.
Elma, Wash., March 16.

TOUGH TIMES IN SYRACUSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find 25c. for which send me the Sunday People. I am a molder by trade and haven't done a tap since last November; so you can realize that I have little money to spend. But, yet gods and little fishes, it's no time now to stop the paper, especially the one you know is the only straight, right out-and-out revolutionary Socialist paper in the country. Despite the tough times I shout hurrah for sound scientific Socialism!

F. H. F.
Syracuse, N. Y., March 21.

JOHN M. WORK—ANTI S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You don't know how tickled the comrades are about the decision of the S. P. National Committee. In the S. P. Official Bulletin of January there is a minority report of the National Platform Committee, by John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa. This platform beats anything I ever saw in nonsense. If you can get one read it. It is rich and sweet to catch all kinds of suckers.

S. L. P.
San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 10.

SUPERSTRUCTURE OF SOCIALISM NEEDS MEN OF CHARACTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Recently a sympathizer said to me, "The leaders of the Socialist party do evidently not want Socialism, therefore they oppose unity of the Socialist forces. They picture De Leon as an arch fiend." Arch fiend to whom?

De Leon personally may be the devil entire, with horns, tail and pitchfork, but what he says and writes is truth, logical and conclusive.

As I understand Socialism, it is morally based on truth and justice; economically on history and science. This is a strong fundement, but a foundation is not the whole building; it requires a superstructure—this is now being built. Its material must be carefully selected and force judiciously applied—that is, the energy which is necessary to build such a superstructure, namely, the Socialist Republic. The Sue stories are constructors of character; they force the careful reader to interpret correctly the various characters in society of to-day, individually and collectively.

Max A. Goltz.
Winona, Minn., March 10.

A PROTEST FROM SECTION PHOENIX, ARIZ.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Whereas, The late matter coming out in The Daily and Weekly People relative to the Connolly affair that came out in the G. E. B. minutes of the Industrial Workers of the World proves detrimental to the welfare of the propaganda meetings of the S. L. P., said matter containing only personal lights, and

Whereas, Such literature cannot do any good in propagating S. L. P. principles because it contains no matter defining any principle as advocated by the S. L. P., and

Whereas, Such matter can only confuse the minds of those that we are trying to reach; therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of those who are in charge of said publications in allowing it to appear in our Party press, and be it further

Resolved, That Section Phoenix, S. L. P., will not distribute said matter for propaganda work.

By order of Section Phoenix
John Hanlon,
J. A. Leach,
F. Velurde,
Resolution Committee.
Phoenix, Ariz., March 15.

CONFIRMS FRANCIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read John M. Francis's excellent article on "Needless Coal Mine Deaths," and heartily approve of what he says regarding same. I have experienced a little of that myself. In January, 1906, I was working in the Bellevue Mine, Canada. We worked "rooms" twenty feet wide up a pitch of about 45 degrees. Cross-cuts were driven every fifty feet and the pillars were thirty feet thick. The cross-cuts were to be driven six feet square. I worked in one of these rooms and drove a cross-cut about six feet six inches high and arched the roof. This made it less than six feet at the top and more than six feet at the bottom. The timbers were delivered at the nearest cross-cut to the "face," and as it is almost an impossibility to "work" a timber on the pitch we framed them in the cross-cuts.

The mine manager (a very devout man, by the name of Charles Emerson), came and told me I had to make the cross six feet wide at the top. I told him that it would cave in if I did. I suppose he saw some cheap coal in sight and told me to trim it square. I then told him it would have to be timbered and he said he would not pay for it, nor would he send down timbers. I was in the centre of the fall that followed and could not get away. Result—about two tons of coal hit me, and for a long time I was of the belief that I would never be as I was before.

Many similar cases occur in that district and the companies have the advantage of the insurance without the burden of any compensation laws.

I would like to congratulate the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party on the steps they are taking to come together. There are too many factions among the working class in United States for to make a quick success.

H. Stubbs.
San Pablo, Canal Zone, Pan., March 8.

DISAGREES WITH KOEPEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Had I read Richard Koepel's speech before the Cleveland City Council, in behalf of the unemployed, in any other paper than the Daily People, I would have consoled myself with the thought that he was misquoted. But, under the circumstances, I must take for granted he said what The People reports him to have said.

He had a perfect right, as an individual, to represent the unemployed before a capitalist City Council, but absolutely no right to misrepresent the Socialist Labor Party. These words, "To further these interests the workers must have their own representatives in the City Council, and we, gentlemen of the Council, the Socialists, who alone can and do represent the working class, will sit where you are sitting now"—would be perfectly consistent if uttered in connection with the other bombast of the Socialist party by another man representing that party. But coming from the lips of a Socialist Labor Party man, they were ridiculous. They upset the logic of what preceded them, as well as what followed them in his speech. It was an unpleasant surprise to me. I had heard much that was favorable of Richard Koepel, and even though I had not, yet I would have presumed that his years of service in our party would have better fitted him for representation of that party. The representation of a bona-fide revolutionary party of Socialism will never sit where the Cleveland City Councilmen sit, for when the working class abolishes private ownership of the tool of production, it will, by that act, abolish every function of the capitalist class, not even excepting that of councilman, as Richard Koepel seems to think. If to-morrow, in the city of Cleveland, we could inaugurate a complete administration, composed of S. L. P. men from the mayor down, that administration would be as powerless to change the condition of the working class in Cleveland as a Democratic or a Republican one, so long as the working class is not organized on both the economic and political fields sufficiently strong to carry its revolutionary mission to its logical conclusion. If Robert Bandlow, or Max Hayes, had uttered the words credited to Richard Koepel, I would not have had a word to say. I hope comrade Koepel personally, and the comrades of Section Cleveland, will take this in the kindly spirit in which it is intended, and so profit thereby that the front page of The People will not again make record of such intemperate language. Let us leave such logic to those who are logical in uttering it. Whether they style

themselves S. P.'s or Democrats makes little difference.

B. S. Frayne.
Cincinnati, O., Mar. 15.

EVERYBODY, PULL!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The first quarterly report of the Loyal Legion shows that it has made a good start even if it is small. The nineteen names on the list have paid in \$6.50 more than the actual dues of each for the quarter (\$37) amount to. The People has easily 981 more readers who can do just as well as those nineteen did. The purpose of the Loyal Legion is to put the Party Press on a sound financial basis so that it can put more power into the blows that it strikes against the enemies of the working class, and strike a hundred to the one that it does now. The one-thousandth part of the work is less than four cents a day for five years. If you can not make good for that much you are simply dreaming that you are a Socialist. A little careful attention to the matter will make you equal to it and not a cent worse off than you are now economically; while a knowledge of the fact that you are helping to smash the barriers to working-class supremacy will make you feel glad that you are living. I invite that Panama band of good fellows to "Enlist for the War" by joining the Daily People Loyal Legion as their next move. I also note the action of the New Jersey S. L. P. State Convention, which is the best possible thing that it could do. Now, what is the matter with New Jersey getting one hundred members for the Loyal Legion?

The situation is just this: To make substantial progress against capitalism, we must have Socialist Unity. Socialist Unity we can not have so long as book-selling parasites and would-be editors can "butt in" to the Movement with their private-owned effusions; they will do that as long as there is the least doubt about the Socialist Movement owning an impregnable press of its own; and as long as they can do that they will help disrupt the unity of the working class on any proposition, though it be nothing more than pointing a finger at the capitalist tiger's whiskers. So it is a case of no Socialist-owned press, no Socialist Unity.

We of the S. L. P. know that or we know nothing. Since we are the only people who could possibly know it, we must meet the issue or it will not be done, else we might as well be a lot of reactionaries as far as any progress towards working class supremacy is concerned. That's why we want 981 more members on the Daily People Loyal Legion. I am sure that Panama bunch will join 21 strong, so we just need 860. You know there is that hundred coming from New Jersey. California? Well, if California does not do something before the Yuccas bloom, your humble servant will cut a club and go down from this mountain and drive Manana back to Mexico. Say, boys and girls, come now, everybody, pull!

Wm. McCormick.
Rogers, Cal., Mar. 14.

FRANK GESSER.

Whereas, Through the death of our late comrade, Frank Gesser, we lost a true and earnest worker, a comrade always ready to do his best for the emancipation of the working class;

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family; and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to the family, and also to be published in the Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung and Daily and Weekly People.

For Section Oneida County,
Socialist Labor Party,
Frank W. Gerner, Organizer.

JOHN DONOVAN.

Section Phoenix, S. L. P., received notice from Safford, Arizona, of the death of John Donovan, an honorary member of Section Phoenix, S. L. P. He died of consumption, contracted while working in the mines. He was here for his health for some length of time, then went to Safford, thinking that the climate there would be better for his health; but, alas, he fell a victim to the white plague, his constitution being wrecked beyond recovery.

For Section Phoenix, Arizona,
J. A. Leach.

FISKDALE MILL CUTS WAGES.

Fiskdale, Mass., March 27.—Notices have been posted in the Fiskdale Mills, announcing a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the employees to go into effect March 30. This reduction is to conform with the action of other mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island which make the same kind of goods as are made by the Fiskdale Mills. The reduction will affect about 500 operatives.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. C. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The A. F. of L. is dead but does not know it. It is dead as a fighting organization. The proof lies in the greater and ever greater attention paid to the starting of death benefit fund attachments to the unions. The A. F. of L. is seeing to the dead, not the living.

E. R. NEW YORK.—Not so fast. Gompers is not dishonest, in the sense you use the word. He does not know better. Neither he nor most of his lieutenants, the Presidents of Unions, believe the working class can emancipate itself. Poverty was, is, and will ever be, its firm belief. So believing, they look upon those who seek to emancipate the workers as visionaries. Gompers and his lieutenants, proceeding from their premises, naturally seek to line their own coats, while padding the yokes of those whom they use to do the lining by.

B. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—So far from destroying incentive, Socialism will promote it. So far from promoting incentive, Capitalism destroys it. The capitalist employs workers only when he has orders. The more diligently the worker works all the quicker are the orders filled—and he thrown out of work to starve. Capitalism kills the incentive for work.

L. K. CHICAGO, ILL.—It is wrong reasoning that "all people who earn their living through the wage idea will uphold the wage system." All people who earned their living through the slavery idea, or the serf idea, did not uphold these ideas but fought them. The false reasoning leads to your Utopian notion of "Unions being able to work for themselves." That is but the "Socialist colony" played-out scheme over again.

H. N. LANSING, MICH.—Hoarding and then returning home with the "hoard" does take place with some of the foreign laborers. The number of these is too insignificant to affect conditions one way or another. Least of all has the workingman citizen, whether native or otherwise, "any kick coming" on this score. He allows the Miss Gladys Vanderbilts, Theodora Shontses, Katherine Elkinses, etc., etc., to "hoard" millions to every \$10 that a "dago" hoards, and to take those millions to their foreign "noble" husbands abroad.

Next question next week.

"RECENT READER," DETROIT, MICH.—The person who talks "physical force" betrays intellectual bankruptcy. It is intellectual bankruptcy to spend time upon any self-evident proposition. Now, then, for the same reason the I. W. W. organizer, who betrays an excess of time upon the eventual political phase of the movement, betrays mental bankruptcy. He betrays the fact that he lacks knowledge how to organize the economic body, and runs off upon a matter of secondary importance that will settle itself.

J. S. C. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The trouble lies deeper. If Socialist Labor Party men attend Socialist party meetings and ask questions, the S. P. leaders feel disconcerted. The moment Sense exposes Nonsense, Nonsense yells: "Disrupter!" Perhaps the S. L. P. men in question are tired of this sort of thing, hence don't go to the meetings.

"SUBSCRIBER," RICHMOND, IND.—The posthumous works of John Stuart Mill entitle him to be considered a Socialist.

L. O. TACOMA, WASH.—The workingman is not only entitled to but will receive under Socialism the full product of his labor. A person does not receive only what he actually pockets. He receives also that portion of his labor that is necessary to preserve the machinery of production, public institutions, etc., all of which he enjoys. In Marx's letter to the German Marxists, when they were about to unite with the Lassalleans, he gives utterance to views that, superficially read, might give a color to the claim that he denied the workers could get all that they produced. Such an interpretation of Marx is faulty. It wrenches the passage from the context and from the Lassallean rather wild language which the passage was meant to correct.

Next question next week.

"AFTER LIGHT," NEW YORK.—

How was that, again? All political parties disband after election? Have you been visiting Bloomingdale's Lunatic Asylum? Only in such a place can such twaddle be heard. Between election and election all political parties keep up their organizations, and conduct active work. Without which, when the next campaign comes along, they would not be in a position to resume operations.

J. A. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.—Hunt up a copy of Lincoln's messages to Congress. It is in one of these documents that he speaks of the priority of the rights of Labor and Capital.

Next question next week.

J. J. YAKIMA, WASH.—This office has no authority to speak for the I. W. W. as such. Grounding our views upon the economics and sociology of Marx, we are free to say that no class-conscious organization of Labor, whether economic or political, can "build itself up by running restaurants or lodging-houses."

C. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The "Nevada Workman" gives Percy J. Rawling as its Editor, and R. E. Vice as its Secretary and Manager, and states it is published by the "Nevada Workman Publishing Co." It does not represent any particular party in existence.

D. B. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The article "A Dungeon of Capitalism" needs extensive correction, hence has not yet appeared. The article "As to Joining the S. L. P." has not been received.

T. S. DENVER, COLO.—"Two Pages from Roman History," 15 cents; "Flashlights of Amsterdam Congress," 25 cents; "Marx on Mallock," 5 cents.

P. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Whatever the shortcomings of the proletariat may be, one shortcoming it is free of—visionariness. Ignorance may keep it fettered to the Republican and Democratic parties. But never will it indulge in the visionariness of casting a "straw vote" for its freedom. That's voting in the air. As well may an army leave the field of battle and fire its shots against trees. No victory there.

J. F. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Now to your fourth question—

When 10 needs to be multiplied with 2 in order to produce 20, and when such a process will produce abundance to all, the equality of returns will not conflict with the Socialist assertion that the workers will receive the full share of their product; on the contrary, equality of returns will emphasize the fact of the equality of the elements that combine in productive labor.

Next question next week.

E. W. C., BELLINGHAM, MASS.—Now to your third question—

The "consumer" of a commodity is he who uses it, wears it, or applies it as part of his raw material to produce some new commodity. It follows that "commodities are produced in their entirety before they are in the possession of the consumer."

Next question next week.

A. W. M., NEW YORK.—Now to your third question—

The more highly developed a country the larger is the share of the wealth received through commerce by its capitalist class.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Miss Elizabeth Flynn is not a member of the S. L. P. because not yet of sufficient age to join. When applied to, to organize a national tour for Miss Flynn, the N. E. C. last January declined on the above ground. Whether subordinate S. L. P. bodies commit an "illogical" act by engaging a speaker who holds up the S. L. P. banner, and is not a member for lack of years, is not for this office to decide.

L. I. L. NICERARA, NEB.—By all means write the articles. They may be useful campaign documents.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Original letter and copy of answer received; but the translation can be found nowhere in this office. Send another copy.

W. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; J. K. CHICAGO, ILL.; F. U. JERSEY CITY, N. J.; E. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.; L. C. H. and S. S.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

[Action of the Michigan State Committee, S. P., reported in "The Wage Slave," Hancock, Mich. March 20.]

SOCIALIST UNITY.

The question of Socialist Unity was discussed and the committee unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The State of Michigan has already put itself on record as favoring Socialist Unity; and

Whereas, We have every reason to believe that there has been no change of sentiment on this important question in the State movement; and

Whereas, A request was recently made by a subdivision of the International Socialist Movement known as the Socialist Labor Party, in accordance with the Stuttgart Socialist Congress, that different Socialist groups in various countries unite, said S. L. P. suggesting that seven members of the Socialist Party should meet and confer with seven members of the Socialist Labor Party, in order to devise ways and means to unite or consolidate these two organizations on a revolutionary platform, etc., the findings of this committee of 14 to be submitted to the membership of both parties for their adoption or refusal; and

Whereas, Said request has been refused by our National Committee, and a motion antagonistic to said request was presented by Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, and passed by almost a two-thirds vote of the Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee of Michigan deplores the action taken by said National Committee, and considers it directly contrary to the recommendations of the International Congress, weak in its argument, undemocratic in its principle, and reactionary in its tendency; and be it further

Resolved, That, because of the pending National elections, the Michigan State Committee deems it unwise to take this matter up at the present time, but that we want it distinctly understood that we are opposed to the undemocratic action of our National Committee in refusing to confer with the comrades of the S. L. P. and to allow the rank and file to settle the matter; we resent their action as a blow at the very foundation of our organization and we propose to use every means in our power to bring these two Socialist movements together, if possible or at the least to give the rank and file a chance to express itself and take the matter out of the hands of a few so-called leaders who have, we consider, overstepped their power in an attempt to settle some of their private grievances.

G. H. Lockwood, State Secretary.

Will Join a True Revolutionary Party of Labor.

Paterson, N. J., March 21.—The comrades in Passaic County who know me, know that I was at all times an active Socialist Party member. It has been my way of thinking that when one desires real progress one will try in the first place to do away with any shortcomings in one's own organization. This is what I was trying to do in the S. P. but I found my efforts to be fruitless. Let us see if there are certain shortcomings in the S. P., if the membership has an opportunity to assert itself, and if there is any use in remaining a member.

First, I would call attention to the vote about the adoption of a new platform. The motion came from above to adopt a new platform. We in Passaic County, debated about the old and the new platform, and came to the conclusion to reject the new and to retain the old. We were voting upon the matter, but before we had voted, the new platform was already published. We were surprised at such audacity, yet nothing was done by the membership about it. The will of the majority was thwarted by the few.

Secondly, the Socialist Labor Party made a proposition for Unity; this came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The so-called De Leonites wanted to bring about a united party upon the principles of International Socialism. The New Jersey S. P. State Committee ignored the resolutions of the International Congress and killed the unity proposition. The International Congress went on record in favor of free immigration in all countries. True the rank and file endorsed this decision, but this was also repudiated by the few.

The cause of all this is the dozen or more privately owned papers which call themselves Socialist but are Socialist for revenue only; each pulling its own way.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" calls Gompers names, and Berger from the city which was made famous by a certain brand of beer, moves at the A. F. of L.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: L. M. G. HAMILTON, CAN.: P. K. ELGIN, ILL.: C. H. NEW ORLEANS, LA.: F. D. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Matter received.

convention for the unanimous election of Gompers.

At the Stuttgart Congress a resolution was adopted emphasizing the necessity of class-conscious economic organization. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" seeks to ignore the Industrial Workers of the World, the only class-conscious economic organization, and when it is compelled to speak, it slanders the I. W. W. This the Volkszeitung does in order not to injure its business with the A. F. of L. unions. To call Gompers names is only done to mislead people. The Volkszeitung declared recently that even if the Socialist Party should decide upon a new course, it (the Volkszeitung) would continue to bore from within. But in reality there is no boring done, for they are in the same place where they were 25 years ago.

There is a man on the Volkszeitung, one Oppenheimer, who was expelled from the party in Germany. The charges against him were that he betrayed the party in Germany to the government agents. Letters from Fisher, member of the Reichstag, are here to prove it. All this is well known to the managers of the Volkszeitung.

The best man, in my opinion, among the editors of the Volkszeitung, is comrade Vahlteich, and he comes to Paterson and speaks at a meeting. Among other things, he advocates the drink habit as a palliative against the effects of capitalism. He recommends this to men and also to women; tells the women especially to take a few drinks every day so that they should get used to it, and so they don't get tipsy when they drink in a public place.

Comrade Karl Wesh spoke in the Labor Lyceum, and when answering questions had to admit that the rank and file of the S. P. should break loose from its leaders, whom comrade Wesh characterized as mis-leaders.

These leaders, with the help of the privately-owned press, are holding the rank and file by the throat, and the rank and file will not even be properly represented at the next National Convention. I am not a sorehead who is looking for an excuse to give up activity. I am a member of the I. W. W. and secretary of the German branch. I shall remain active in my union and join a true revolutionary party of Socialism.

Peter Duell.

[From the "Socialist Review" (S. P.), West Hoboken, N. J., March 15.]

The die is cast. As may be seen in another part of this paper, the majority of our National Committee pronounced itself against a conference with the Socialist Labor Party. A motion was accepted inviting the Sections of the S. L. P. as well as individual members of the S. L. P. to make application and join the S. P. in their different localities. A further resolution was passed, which, as it were, places a gag upon the voice of our membership. Such is the fourth motion, which binds each, in case a Conference Committee is yet to be elected, to reject all questions of policy or tactics and leave these rather to the UNITED PARTY.

The declination with regard to choosing a Conference Committee, and the acceptance of the last again advanced motion are in direct contradiction. But the formulating and acceptance of such a motion has, however, something good about it—it reveals to us a sentiment which exists in our National Committee regarding the future. It proves to us that the members of the National Committee are conscious and know that the simple declining of a proposition made by the S. L. P. and based upon a decision of the Amsterdam Congress is far from satisfactory to the general membership of the S. P.

The decision of the National Committee of the S. P. represents, in my opinion, not the sense of the membership of this organization. I hold it is an abuse of office and of trust to adopt such a decision, which I brand as a throttling of the expression of different opinions and not respecting the wishes of the International Congress—without having determined the will, the prevailing sentiment of the membership through discussion or through a referendum.

I claim therefore that by the position taken by the National Committee the will of the general membership has not been expressed—this can only come to pass through a general vote or through instructions to delegates. The best evidence that the National Committee did not govern themselves according to the sentiment of their respective states, but rather exercised their personal opinions, is shown by their own vote. We can see, by observing the ballots cast, that one delegate from a state voted in favor of a conference and another delegate from the same state voted against conferring. What is the prevailing sentiment in that state? A simple illustration will suffice to make this

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, March 25th, at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Lechner, Hammer, Zimmerman, Malmberg, Wegener, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Hall, Hanlon, Ball, Kihn, Archer, Schrafft. Orange absent and excused. Hanlon elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The secretary read the financial report for two weeks ending March 21st, as follows:

Week ending	Income	Expenses
March 14	\$34.67	\$26.15
March 21	19.77	27.30

The committee elected to draw up a statement to the working class relative to the action of the National Committee of the Socialist Party on Unity Resolution, presented a draft of statement. Moved by Zimmerman, seconded by Schrafft, "That same be adopted and submitted to the N. E. C. for final action." Carried unanimously.

[This statement will be found elsewhere in this issue.]

Building Committee reported progress. The committee elected to investigate complaint against Pa. N. E. C. member reported progress.

The Sub-Committee considered the address by Daniel De Leon on Unity published by its order in The People of Sunday, March 22nd. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Malmberg, "That this committee urge all the sections and members of the S. L. P. to give this address the widest circulation possible throughout the land as soon as it has appeared in pamphlet form. Carried unanimously.

Correspondence.—From McConnell, Pa. N. E. C. member, requesting copy of complaint against him made by G. A. Kessler and others, also names of complainants and giving information. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Brauckmann, "That request be referred to committee elected to investigate the complaint and secretary be instructed to reply to same." Carried unanimously.

From Gilhaus, San Francisco, giving information. Filed.

From Detroit, regarding election of officers. Filed.

From Kentucky S. E. C., regarding election of new secretary. Filed.

From Mystic, Conn., sending \$5.00 for Agitation Fund, and stating that section is in good shape. Filed.

From Colorado S. E. C., sending copy of report sent out to sections in State, giving information regarding agitation and general matters, and suggesting publication of a leaflet dealing with action of S. P. on Unity Resolution. Filed.

From Cleveland, O., suggesting publication of leaflet on S. P. and Unity Resolution. Filed.

From Yonkers, N. Y., nominating New York as seat of convention, and sending resolution adopted by Section Westchester County. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Wegener, "That Section Westchester County be requested to explain resolution as it is not clear." Carried unanimously.

From German Branch, Braddock, Pa., suggesting issuing of leaflets and monthly publication in the Bohemian language and offering financial support for same. Moved by Hammer, seconded by Brauckmann, "That communication be referred to Rudolf Katz (former editor of 'Pravda') and that he be requested to communicate with Section Braddock and advise them regarding matter." Carried unanimously.

From Niobrara, Neb., requesting names of secretaries of sections and giving information. Answered and filed.

From San Antonio, Tex., nominating New York as seat for convention, and sending pledge of G. H. Campbell, Minn. N. E. C. member. Filed.

From Wis. S. E. C., reporting election of Schnabel as N. E. C. member and sending pledge. Filed.

From E. B. Ford, editor of "Referendum," offering to publish a call for Campaign Fund for S. L. P. in "Referendum." Received and filed.

From S. L. P. of Australia, regarding general matters. Filed.

Meeting then adjourned at 10 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

LOCAL 173, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Let every member attend without fail the business meeting, SATURDAY evening, April 4, as matters of vital interest are to be considered and acted upon.

Jas. H. Arnold, Sec'y.

CANADA N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of Canada at London, March 22. Bryce elected to the chair. Roll call—Absent: Morrison and Rodgers.

Minutes adopted as read.

Communications—From Section London, enclosing \$2.50 for due stamps.

National Secretary reported having carried out instructions.

Unity resolutions accepted and to be sent to different Socialist papers for publication by the National Secretary.

Moved and seconded and carried that National Secretary notify Section London to elect new N. E. C.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

PENNA. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The S. E. C. S. L. P. of Pennsylvania met on March 22nd at 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, with Weber as chairman.

Present: Gray, Weber, Kephart and Clark. Absent: Rupp, Layton, Thomas, Clever, Markley, Male, Drugmand, Herrington.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

Communications: From Henry Kuhn, copy of minutes of last meeting of N. E. C. and blanks for vote on National Secretary. From seven members of Section Allegheny County, an appeal from the action of that body in upholding James A. McConnell. From Philadelphia, information regarding organizer of Section. From C. J. McCarthy, Monaca, application for membership.

On motion, communications were received, acted on, and filed.

Motion by Clark that all matter not requiring immediate action be laid over to next meeting. Carried.

Motion by Kephart that C. J. McCarthy be accepted as member at large. Carried.

Warrant for \$10.35 to cover expense of February ordered drawn.

Bill for rent ordered paid.

Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

We were pressed for funds during the past week when to our relief came \$42.75 from Panama and other contributions that raised the total for the week to \$66.60.

"Come Again," Canal Zone	\$5.00
H. Cody, "	5.00
John Mahoney, "	2.00
H. Burger, "	2.00
John Isaac, "	2.00
S. Warjil, "	1.00
L. Warjil, "	1.00
Van Taylor, "	2.00
J. Wold, "	1.00
E. Fells, "	1.00
C. Kohler, "	1.00
R. Smith, "	.50
G. Fenton, "	1.00
H. Lake, "	1.00
E. Boogs, "	1.00
J. Calico, "	1.00
J. Perry, "	1.00
J. Hassett, "	1.00
J. Brennan, "	2.00
A. Kenyon, "	1.00
G. Zidbeck, "	1.00
V. Sapfir, "	1.00
A. Sweeney, "	1.00
F. Gnatz, "	1.00
F. Kimmel, "	1.00
F. Marks, "	1.00
W. Douas, "	.75
W. Cukina, "	2.00
J. Sweeney, "	1.00
L. Mononni, "	.50
Branch 142, W. S. & D. B.	
Fund So. Norwalk, Conn.	1.00
Ant. Stonger, So. Norwalk,	1.00
Martin Spahr, "	1.00
E. Singewald, "	1.00
J. Doyenroth, "	.50
G. Singer, "	.50
F. Farges, "	.50
H. Denniger, "	.50
R. Knueppel, "	.25
A. Danke, "	.50
V. Planovsky, "	.50
E. Hartrier, "	.50
M. Ebersbach, "	.25
H. Sperl, "	.25
C. Frichel, "	.25
V. Glenzlin, "	.25
Chas. Koch, "	.50
V. Walter, "	.25
G. Schalk, "	.25
P. Bassler, "	.25
John Sass, "	.25
J. Redway, "	.25
P. Novak, "	.25
C. Lupasch, "	.25
J. Abrahams, "	1.00
W. Ritsmann, "	.25
"Friend," New York,	2.00
D. Lyons, Minnesota,	1.00
H. Bolton, Phila., Pa.	1.00
W. Sprenger, Van Nest, N. Y.	1.00
C. Lengyel, California,	1.00
J. Schlitt, San Pedro, Cal.	5.00
Total	\$66.00
Previously acknowledged	1,896.12
Grand total	\$1,962.12

A CALL TO AID THE PROPAGANDA OF THE S. L. P.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

GREETING:

The N. E. C. sub-committee instructed the undersigned to present to you an arrangement made with comrades Frank F. Young and Joseph Campbell and to urge your active co-operation.

The two comrades proposed to act as volunteer organizers and canvassers for the Party press and Party literature on the following conditions: Both are to travel and work as a team, holding meetings, gathering subscriptions to the Party organs and selling Party literature. To sustain them in this work, they are to receive a commission of 30 per cent on subscription cards and literature sales, but as that alone would not suffice to meet expenses, a fund is to be started, to be known as the "Literature Fund," and out of that fund purchases of literature and subscription cards are to be made.

A Party sympathizer, taking a special interest in the plan proposed, offered to cover the initial expenses in order to get the work started and, so it is understood, will continue to bear a helping hand provided the Party membership will lend such support as to insure an uninterrupted continuation of the work.

In keeping with the plan outlined above, the undersigned will receive contributions to the Literature Fund, the money received to be turned over to the Labor News Co. and to be drawn against by comrades Young and Campbell in literature and subscription cards. All contributions will be credited to the Party press.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary pro tem.
28 City Hall Place.

New York, Jan. 31.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS.

You are cordially invited to attend an Entertainment and Leap Year Dance given by Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., at Burbank Hall, 542 So. Main street, SATURDAY evening, April 4th, 1936, 8 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Ladies Free. Refreshments Served. A good time assured. Everybody come. Committee reserves all rights.

Fraternaly,
Entertainment Committee.
L. C. Haller, Organizer.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., NOTICE.

Regular Monthly Meeting of Section Gloversville, S. L. P., will be held on MONDAY evening, April 6th, at the "Concordia" Hall, opposite F. J. & G. Depot, Gloversville, N. Y. All members are urgently requested to attend. If there are any who did not attend the last meeting and desire to join now, they are also invited to attend for that purpose.

Raphael Visconti, Organizer.

MEMBERS OF SECTION BOSTON!

A regular business meeting of the Section will be held TUESDAY, April 7th, at which you are urgently requested to be present. A vote will be taken on the candidates for National Secretary.

Thomas Maher, Recording Sec'y.

SECTION LYNN, TAKE NOTICE.

A meeting of great importance to members will take place SUNDAY, April 5, at the small room in the Lesters' Hall Building, at 12 o'clock sharp.

All members should try and attend, especially members that have not been in attendance the last two meetings of the Section.

D. F. Richardson.

PLAINFIELD LECTURE.

Adolph Orange will lecture in Plainfield, N. J., at Pitts' Hall, 131 E. Front st., at 3 p. m., on SUNDAY next, April 5th. Subject: "The Lessons of the Panic." Everybody welcome.

Discussion invited.

"CIVIC VIRTUE."

(Continued from page 1.)

other such characters are wielding a big club over those foreigners.

The pure and simple trade unionists are not equal to the occasion, I mean, to organize the working class, so they will protect those foreigners from the onslaught of such small parasites. The aristocrats of labor are not even attempting to organize those unskilled laborers.

Before the industrial panic had started the unskilled workmen were getting from \$2.35 to \$2.75 per day. Now those very men are glad to accept anywhere from \$1.25 to \$1.65 per day, and at that they only work 3 to 4 days per week.

As to industrial unionism, there is no sign of it here, nor in Racine, eleven miles north of this place. This is not strange, for how are the workmen to know anything about industrial unionism, if there are no S. L. P. members living here and the Bergerized S. P. never even mentions it, or misrepresents the I. W. W. So there you are.

David Rudnick.

BOMBS THROWN—BY WHOM?

(Continued from page 1.)

night, the "translation" was still due. In the meanwhile, however, Berkman himself had heard of the find and disclaims ever having written to any such person as Selig Cohen (or Silberstein). Moreover, these letters are in Jewish, and it is well known that during his 18-year imprisonment after the Frick affair, Berkman lost all knowledge of Jewish, either spoken or written.

While working up the case yesterday, Police Inspector McCaffery referred to Robert Hunter, whose report of the police brutality shows up the real responsibility for the explosion, as a "bum philanthropist," who should devote his money to other purposes than helping Unemployed demonstrations.

Whoever actually threw the explosive bomb, it is as clear as day that the high-handed behavior of the police officers was directly responsible for the shocking occurrence. Inspector Schmittberger openly boasted that the "club was above the Constitution."

This statement was made when, by some chance, B. L. Zimm, a sculptor and member of the executive committee of the Unemployed Conference managed to break through the police cordon and reach the cottage, where Inspector Schmittberger and several policemen were standing.

"I protest against the stopping of this meeting," he said. "I stand on my rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the right of assembly."

Schmittberger held out his nightstick, saying: "This, at times, is over the Constitution."

At a sign from him Zimm was then hustled off by a policeman to the inside of the cordon. Here another patrolman caught him and thrust him out, over his protests.

The story told by Robert Hunter, who was to have been one of the speakers at the meeting, shows up the police in very black style. Hunter left the square before the explosion, but while he was there the police kept him constantly on the go. Most of the time, he said, he was kept walking around and around the park.

"I was at the head of Seventeenth street, facing Union Square," said Hunter, "in a party which, besides myself, included Charles Lantworth, my secretary; William Mailly, ex-National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and the Rev. Alexander Irvine, a Congregationalist minister. We were absolutely peaceable. The mounted police began to charge in the most brutal fashion. They came at the crowd, twenty-five strong, riding full tilt and driving the people down Seventeenth street, in the direction of Third avenue. One officer, I remember, rode at a fast pace right down the sidewalk, driving men and women before him.

"Our little party was carried with the crowd. When we had been driven a considerable distance I mounted the steps of a house to protest against the brutality of the police in so treating men and women who were acting in a peaceful manner, but I was not permitted to say much.

"I talked with several of the policemen, and some of them told me they did not relish the job they had. One officer said it was 'a dirty job,' and another said it was 'poor business for the police to be in.'

"The proposed meeting was a peaceful one. We intended simply to urge that something be done for the great army of unemployed who are in such dire need of work. I intended to speak on the condition of these unfortunate men, and it was my intention to offer a resolution asking the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York City to give these men work to do for the State or city.

"There was absolutely no violence shown by any of our people while I was there. The only violence was that of the police. After I had gone away I heard that a bomb was exploded. That was terrible, but I feel that even that would not have happened had the police acted in a more humane manner toward those that were merely trying peaceably to assemble for the furtherance of legal ends."

Telluride, Colo., March 28.—What looks very much like an effort to excite the public mind is the report of the attempt to kill Ex-Adjutant Gen. Bulkley Wells of Colorado, at his home today. Wells is said to have "narrowly escaped death." He was asleep on his porch when a stick of dynamite, "under," or "near" his bed went off. Although the porch was blown up, and the side of his house torn out, not a stick of the bed remaining, and debris scattered all over the neighborhood, Wells was only "shaken some," and "escaped without serious injury." Who threw that bomb?

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS.

(Continued from page 5.)

clear to the comrades. For example, McDevitt, California; Hunter, Maryland; Carey, Massachusetts; Lee and Vanderporten, New York; voted for the holding of a conference, as against delegates from the same states as Richardson, California; Culp, Maryland; Konikow, Massachusetts; and Orland, New York, who were against meeting.

It is seen then that the majority of the delegates were not instructed; that they did not direct themselves according to the prevailing sentiment of their respective states, but acted according to their personal opinions. But an attempt to effect unity is, as already above-mentioned, a decision of the International Congress of 1904 and the disrespecting of this resolution on the part of the National Committee, without advancing any grounds for so doing should arouse the indignation of each and every rightful thinking Socialist. A decision of that kind, upon a matter of such vital importance SHOULD and MUST be referred to a referendum. If then the membership declines to negotiate with the S. L. P., then the ENTIRE PARTY HAS SPOKEN. In the instance we are now dealing with in which such a tiny majority on its own "hook" decides to turn away the invitation of the S. L. P. for Unity, the membership should protest and by force of the constitution demand a general vote.

Whenever questions, as for instance alterations of a clause in the constitution are to be considered, these are submitted to a general vote. But when the matter treats of the disregarding of a decision of the International Congress—then arbitrary proceedings are adopted.

Comrades! Beware of such guardianship. It will develop itself until finally the self-reliant and self-conscious transactions of individuals will be overthrown. Through the autocratic proceedings of such a petty number there will at last be established a thought monopoly, and the large membership will become degraded to a mere machine, which has only to carry out the thoughts of the minority. Be on your guard against that. Demand that every important decision, without further ado, be submitted to a general vote, or else discuss this particular question and instruct your delegates. With reference to the Unity decision neither of these things has been done, but there is still time to demand a referendum. Therefore, act!

Karl Dannenberg.

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For the week ending March 27th, we received 113 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 55 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 168 as the result of a week's work for the movement by its friends. The Weekly People subs did not average one sub for each S. L. P. organization. And when the number of those sending two or more subs is taken into consideration, many organizations sent none at all. Further comment unnecessary, sayeth the Business Department.

Those sending five or more were: H. J. Cody, Panama, 18; J. Brohel, Glens Falls, N. Y., 6; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 6; G. J. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn., 6; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., 5; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 5.

August Gilhaus, San Francisco, sent 4; as did O. Ruckser, W. Haven, Conn.; F. Bohmbach, Boston, and L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.

Prepaid card orders: Cincinnati, 113;

St. Paul, 85; Rockville, Conn., 85. On account of the new postal regulations it will be more difficult than ever to secure new subscribers by means of sample copies, hence the need for greater activity by all concerned.

We would call the attention of readers of the Weekly People to the advisability of subscribing to the Daily People. Much of interest that appears in the Daily People cannot, for lack of space, appear in the Weekly People. Try the Daily People for three months. It costs but one dollar for that period.

Orders for propaganda literature continue light.—St. Paul, \$2.78; So. Norwalk, Conn., \$3.90; Wilkinsburg, Pa., \$2; Houston, Tex., \$1.90; Philadelphia, \$6; Paterson, N. J., \$1; Edinburgh, Scotland, \$5.34; Panama, \$2.50. Sales at New York lecture course, \$14.22. Now is the time to sow the seed. You must not expect to reap if you have not sown. The ground is prepared for you by the capitalists themselves.

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